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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

MONSTROUS CORRUPTION.—The evidences of the rank corruption of the present Administration—of its using the public money to buy up presses and public officers like meat in the shambles—accumulates daily. The following is the latest and most disgraceful exposure, made on oath by a Democrat to the Covode committee.

The witness was David Webster, of Philadelphia, and the Judge Black with whom he negotiated is President Buchanan's Cabinet officer, Attorney General of the United States. Webster declined to testify till he was threatened with proceedings for contempt.

Mr. Webster stated that Col. Forney's paper was started in Philadelphia on the 1st of August, 1857, and from that time had continued to support the policy of this Administration down to the time the Lecompton question arose. Col. Forney's first difference with the Administration arose from his sustaining Gov. Walker, of Kansas, in rejecting the Oxford and McGee election returns, and his course was very decided, and created a good deal of alarm on the part of the friends of Mr Buchanan, because it was thought it would lead to a breach. In December 1857, of my own accord, I wrote to Judge Black to inquire whether the printing of the Post-office blanks had been given out, and if not, I urged him that Col. Forney should receive that patronage from the General Government. Judge Black's reply was complimentary to Col. Forney, and he invited me to come to Washington at once in relation to the subject about which I had written him.

The following is a copy of the letter:

MY DEAR SIR: There is no definite (nor indefinite) arrangement made of the affair to which you refer. If you desire to do our highly-valued and gifted friend a great service, you should come here immediately. I have long desired to see you. Please to come. If you won't come, say so *by* telegraph. Yours ever.

D. WEBSTER, Esq. J. S. BLACK.

Dec. 18, 1857.

The Witness, resuming: I came to Washington immediately; saw Judge Black, and he expressed great regret at the course Col. Forney was pursuing on the subject of the then state of affairs in Kansas. He said it was evident that if he persisted in it a breach would follow between him and the Administration, and predicted that in that event Col. Forney's bones would whiten along with Wilmot's on the shore of Black Republicanism; he wanted Col. Forney to give a pledge through the columns of his newspaper that, whilst the pending question was a fair subject of difference as between Democrats, it was, nevertheless, a question to be settle within the organization of the party, and that all good Democrats would abide by the decision of the party on that subject. He wanted him, also, to say, that under no circumstances did he (Col. Forney,) intend to become a Black Republican. I asked if Col. Forney could then get the printing of the Post-office blanks, and he said, "Yes." I asked what portion of it? He replied: The whole of it. The job, at that time, was considered by Col. Forney's friends as worth $80,000. I telegraphed over to Col. Forney that I had a proposition which I thought he could honorably accept, and returned immediately to Philadelphia. As Judge Black's and my views agreed, I advised Col. Forney to accept the proposition. *He indignantly refused to do so, and directed me to write to Judge Black that if a lifetime spent in the Democratic Party, and in the advocacy of its principles, was not a sufficient guaranty of his continued adherence to it, he had lived in vain.* I did so, and added on my own account that notwithstanding this was Col. Forney's answer, I thought it would be good policy to give him the printing of the Post-office blanks, as the position was such a prize that it would accomplish the very result the Administration required. I never received any reply to my letter.

Q.—Who was present at your interview with Col. Forney, on your return to Philadelphia? A.—Col. Henry S. McGraw, who approved of Col. Forney's answer, and differed from me as to the advice I had given.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of any proposition having been made by Col. Forney to go abroad under an arrangement that would secure him $25,000? A.—Only from having heard Col. Forney read the correspondence between Mr. Buchanan and himself at the time it occurred, in which *the President offered him the Liverpool Consulate, and stated that over and above the salary, which was ample for his comfortable support, he could be put in the receipt of other means.*

Q.—By Mr. Winslow—Did not Mr. Buchanan mention in his letter that Col. Forney could increase his means of support by writing for newspapers? A.—I believe he did.

By Gov. Winslow: Have you mentioned to others your conversation with Judge Black? A.—Yes, sir; I mentioned it at the time to Mr. McGraw, who was present at the interview between Col. Forney and myself, on my return home, and to other intimate friends of Col. Forney's; and lately, upon reading in the newspapers that Col. Joseph B. Baker, the Collector of our port, had testified before the Senate Committee on the Public Printing that Col. Forney's opposition to the Lecompton policy of the Administration was in consequence of not obtaining the printing of the Post-office blanks, I pronounced that statement incorrect, and asserted the fact as within my own knowledge, that Col. Forney had refused the offer of the Post-office blanks in order to persist in his determination to oppose Mr. Buchanan's policy on the subject of Kansas. I have understood that certain persons in Philadelphia, who are unfriendly to Mr. Baker, caused me to be subpœnaed here.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

We continue the re-publication of the statistical articles on Equal Taxation, as proposed in our last, by copying the third of the series, as follows:

From the Observer of March 22.

EQUAL TAXATION.

Resuming the consideration of this subject, we have prepared from the Comptroller's Report, just published, the following Tables, showing the aggregate valuation of Real Estate, and the present number of taxable slaves, in each county, dividing the Eastern from the Western counties, (and dividing Wake, as neither East nor West):—

WESTERN COUNTIES.

	Val. Real Estate.	No. of Black Polls.
Alamance,	$1,274,235	1,509
Alexander,	410,609 80	291
Anson,	1,591,984 50	3,011
Ashe,	967,938	290
Buncombe,	1,327,080	812
Burke,	816,456	1,007
Cabarrus,	1,775,654	1,487
Caldwell,	690,467 10	503
Caswell,	1,696,866	4,064
Catawba,	1,158,190	841
Chatham,	1,805,478	2,891
Cherokee,	548,773	232
Cleaveland,	1,012,188	900
Cumberland,	1,857,031	2,508
Davidson,	1,885,256	1,438
Davie,	966,671	1,171
Forsyth,	1,243,960	818
Gaston,	968,897	1,011
Guilford,	2,112,432	1,595
Harnett,	454,023	1,080
Haywood,	386,000 50	125
Henderson,	1,094,290	505
Iredell,	1,536,357	1,948
Jackson,	370,260	115
Lincoln,	974,207	954
Macon,	304,983	256
Madison,	323,967	109
McDowell,	645,180	512
Mecklenburg,	2,180,292	3,167
Montgomery,	527,656	862
Moore,	993,045	981
Orange,	1,875,797	2,566
Person,	1,001,663	2,592
Polk,	389,094	257
Randolph,	1,533,036	760
Richmond,	1,089,750	2,589
Rockingham,	1,479,300	2,846
Rowan,	2,096,386	2,004
Rutherford,	1,073,870	1,095
Stanly,	589,929	581
Stokes,	758,086	1,120
Surry,	686,271	544
Union,	1,042,540	1,069
Wake (½)	1,582,747	2,475
Watauga,	389,773	65
Wilkes,	800,667	534
Yadkin,	749,872	564
Yancey,	898,458	143
	$51,292,565 96	58,897

EASTERN COUNTIES.

	Val. Real Estate.	No. of Black Polls.
Beaufort,	$1,481,766	2,985
Bertie,	1,752,162	3,803
Bladen,	949,616 26	2,241
Brunswick,	860,729	1,735
Camden,	549,406	924
Carteret,	428,625	912
Chowan,	879,147	1,685
Columbus,	676,215	1,096
Craven,	1,399,449	2,897
Currituck,	553,294	1,021
Duplin,	1,106,870	3,072
Edgecombe,	2,683,690	No return.
Franklin,	1,224,971	3,049
Gates,	710,211	1,998
Granville,	2,062,432	5,259
Greene,	705,046	1,795
Halifax,	2,241,766	5,148
Hertford,	1,050,962	2,050
Hyde,	786,760	1,340
Johnston,	1,295,828	2,307
Jones,	558,608 81	1,581
Lenoir,	995,576	2,407
Martin,	1,193,954	2,021
Nash,	957,614	2,167
New Hanover,	4,000,801	4,879
Northampton,	1,715,575	3,561
Onslow,	677,817	1,516
Pasquotank,	1,342,034	1,536
Perquimons,	1,125,400	1,695
Pitt,	1,366,092	3,768
Robeson,	1,184,729	2,472
Sampson,	1,233,942	3,000
Tyrrell,	385,417	766
Wake, (½)	1,582,748	2,475
Warren,	1,700,936	4,958
Washington,	585,538	1,245
Wayne,	1,867,994	2,541
Wilson,	906,812	1,528
	$46,780,427 56	89,016

(We will remark here, that the Comptroller sums up the aggregate value of real estate at $98,075,969 52; whilst taking the counties separately and adding up the whole as we have done there is a discrepancy of $3,024. This is not material to the results.)

It will be seen that there are 147,913 taxable negroes in the State, embracing all of both sexes between the ages of 12 and 50. By the census of 1850 there were 288,548 slaves in the State. The number is now undoubtedly more than 300,000. Assuming that as the number, in the absence of any census since 1850, and assuming the average value of all ages at $600, it shows the slaves in the State to be worth $180,000,000. We have no doubt that this is an under estimate, both in regard to number of slaves and of average and aggregate value. But it is sufficiently accurate for any practical purpose.

The revenue derived from real estate was $191,980 96. (We think this is another mistake of the Comptroller's figures. According to our calculation, 20 cents on every $100 of $98,072,993 would produce $196,145 98, instead of $191,980 96, as the Comptroller has it.)

The revenue from slave polls was $118,330.

It thus appears that $180,000,000 of slave property paid $118,330, whilst $98,072,993 of real estate paid $191,980 96, (or $196,145 98.)

In other words, that ninety-eight millions in value of one kind of property now pay nearly twice as much taxes as one hundred and eighty millions in value of another kind. Real estate pays three dollars for every one dollar paid by slaves. Who will venture to say that this is *right*, or *fair*?

The object of the Whigs in desiring a change of the constitution is to equalize these taxes, so as to make the burden fall upon the landholder and the slaveholder alike. As each is alike interested in the protection which government furnishes to him and his property, in proportion to the amount of that property, so should each contribute a fair and equal proportion to the support of government. To produce this equality, it is not necessary, nor is it designed by any one, (as is falsely asserted by Democratic papers, and even by the Democratic Governor of the State,) to tax the family Bible as much as the pack of playing cards; the threshing machine as much as the billiard table, and so on. Nothing of the sort is contemplated or desired by any one. It is a cunningly devised fiction, invented by unscrupulous men, to enable them to deceive the people and to hold on to power and place.

To equalize these taxes and to raise the same amount of revenue as now, will require a tax of about 11 cents on the $100 valuation of both lands and slaves—reducing the present tax on lands from 20 cents to 11 cents; and changing the tax on slaves from 80 cents on every one between 12 and 50 years, to 66 cents, average, on all, of all ages. This would produce $305,880 of revenue, taking the real estate at its heretofore assessed valuation and negroes at the estimated average value of $600. But, as the present assessment of lands will undoubtedly swell the aggregate valuation to considerably more than one hundred millions, and slaves will probably be valued at a higher average than $600, it is more than probable that a uniform rate of 10 cents on the $100 valuation will produce the present $310,000 of revenue.

From these figures every one who feels inclined can calculate how much such a system would add to or diminish his own taxes. For ourselves, we know not and care not, and have never entertained the question, whether, as the owners of both real estate and slaves, our taxes would be increased or diminished. The only inquiry we have made is as to the *justice* of the proposed system. Having satisfied our minds on that point, we are prepared to advocate it and to abide by it, as *right* and *fair*, whether the proposition should bring defeat or success to our party, or higher or lower taxes to ourselves.

And now as to the effect of a change of system on the two sections of the State, East and West. The compromise of 1835 between these sections, as clearly shown by Gov. Graham, having been broken down by the Democrats, those who violated it should not complain if they now have to pay the penalty of their breach of faith. That penalty is not large, as the figures will show.

The West now pays, (omitting fractions, and supposing that the Comptroller's figures ought to be $196,145 98 on real estate,)—

On $51,292,565 of real estate,	$102,585
On 58,897 black polls,	47,117
	$149,702

The East now pays—

On $46,780,427 of real estate,	$93,561
On 89,016 black polls,	71,212
	$164,773

With an equal tax of 11 cents on the $100 valuation of real estate and slaves, as above, the West will pay—

On real estate, amount as above,	$56,421
On Slaves, (preserving the proportions as above, but enlarging the aggregate number of slaves to 300,000,)	79,200
	$135,621

The East will pay—

On real estate,	$51,458
On slaves,	118,800
	$170,268

It will thus be seen, that the East will pay of additional taxes on its excess of property not now taxed, $5,485, whilst the West will pay $14,081 less than now. [A small fraction of a cent on the $100 would make up the present revenue, increasing the share of each section but not altering proportions.]

We have been at some trouble to compile all these facts and figures, as our desire is, as always, to give our readers the materials on which they may make up a sound judgment on all questions of public concern. Of course we cannot go into detail: what we have desired is to furnish an illustration of the practical working of the proposed change as regards those two leading interests which have been and must be the basis of our revenue system.

As a further source of information on the subject of revenue, we copy the following from the Comptroller's Report:—

STATEMENT

Showing the number Acres Land—Valuation Land—Valuation Town Property—Aggregate Valuation Real Estate—Tax on Land—Tax on Town Property—Number Taxable White Polls—Number taxable Black Polls—Number Taxable Free Black Polls—Aggregate Poll Taxes, and the aggregate amount of State Taxes derived from the various Subjects of Taxation in the State:

Number Acres Land,	26,110,469
Valuation Land,	$85,968,366 02
Valuation Town Property,	$12,107,609 50
Aggregate valuation Real Estate,	$98,075,969 52
Number taxable White Polls,	64,291
Number taxable Black Polls,	147,913
Number taxable Free Black Polls,	2,450
Tax on Land,	$167,988 93
Tax on Town Property,	23,992 03
Aggregate Poll Taxes,	178,232 98
Interest,	76,003 95
Dividend and Profit,	11,234 96
Salaries and Fees,	13,627 95
Mortgages and Deeds,	2,315 75
Marriage License,	6,997 23
Studs and Jacks,	4,562
Capital in Negro Trade,	1,485 50
Capital in other Trade,	965 57
Gates, Bridges and Ferries,	1,397 91
Pistols and Knives,	2,502 15
Dirks and Canes,	211 25
Gold Watches,	9,419 75
Silver Watches,	2,839 86
Harps,	35
Pianos,	3,266 65
Plate and Jewelry,	1,501 08
Playing Cards,	624 95
Riding Vehicles,	19,113 57
Gold-headed Canes,	94 50
Silver-headed Canes,	59 75
Merchants' Capital,	65,364 95
Pedlars,	1,930
Retailers,	11,190
Taverns,	227 10
Circus,	5,435
Other exhibitions for Reward,	1,025
Bowling Alleys,	1,040
Billiard Tables,	2,905
Insurance Companies,	1,200
Express Companies,	170
Horse and Mule Drovers,	1,026 32
Livery Stables,	655
Foreign Made Riding Vehicles,	173 10
Brokers,	1,800
Auctioneers,	637 11
Commissions on Commission Merchants,	732 91
Patent Medicines,	1,018 33
Dentists,	90
Natural Curiosities,	60
Liquor Pedlars,	360
Daguerreotypists,	420
Lightning Rod Men,	277 50
Liquor Dealers,	8,799 43
Buying and Selling Slaves,	334 55
Deeds for Real Estate,	809 05
Distress,	448 13
Privileged Voters,	304 85
Subjects Unlisted,	973 23
Delinquents,	211 54
Arrears for Insolvents,	24 51
Collateral Descent,	5,713
Distilleries,	31
Lecturers for Reward,	20
Fair in Richmond County,	53
Total amount,	$633,432 97

NEW POST OFFICE.—"Lyon Store," in New Hanover county, on the route from Fayetteville to Robeson's; Robert W. Lyon, Postmaster.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—1,352,820 bales, against 3,573,508 last year. Increase, 779,312 bales.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 31, 1860.

A SAD DISASTER.—We are pained to announce another fatal steamboat explosion on the Cape Fear. The boiler of the Kate McLaurin, a new and handsome freight and passenger boat, exploded on Tuesday morning last about 4 o'clock, at the Little Sugar Loaf, about 50 miles below this place, by which Capt. Wm. T. Evans and three hands lost their lives. Capt. Evans is supposed to have been thrown 75 or 100 feet into a cane-brake, which being overflowed in the high state of the river, his body was not found when we last heard. Charles, a free boy of color, is supposed to have been thrown into the river. William, a negro man belonging to Mr. Duncan McLaurin, was blown over the top of the new steamer A. P. Hurt, which was delivering goods at a landing near by. Capt. Hurt very promptly had him picked up, alive; he was brought to town in the Hurt, but died before he could be landed from the boat. The third boat hand lost was a free boy named John Henry Hayes, who was unhurt by the explosion, but was drowned in attempting to swim ashore.

At the time of the explosion the Kate was just in rear of the A. P. Hurt; both boats were stationary—the Hurt had stopped to land a box, the Kate came up and made an effort to pass, but not finding sufficient room had backed down a few feet.

Great credit is awarded to Capt. A. P. Hurt for his kindness to the crew of the ill-fated steamer.

The Kate drifted about 33 miles down stream and was then tied up by the men who remained on board. Most of the cargo was insured—all of it ought to have been. The boat is supposed to be not very greatly injured, and nothing in a pecuniary view distressing about it, in comparison with the sad loss of life.

The Kate McLaurin belonged to Messrs. Orrell & Dailey, cost perhaps $6,000, and had been running less than six months.

MURDER.—We learn that the Rev. John E. Chambers, a local Preacher of the Methodist Church, in Montgomery county, was murdered near his own house on Wednesday afternoon the 23d inst. about sun-down. His horse having arrived at home, suspicion was excited, search made, and about 11 o'clock at night the body was found in a creek near by. It appeared that he had been shot in the side, apparently with a pistol, making but a slight wound, when he either fell off or was dragged off his horse and his head beaten with a stone till he was dead. The body was then placed in a sack and carried to the creek. Suspicion having been excited against two of his negro men, they were arrested and allege that the murder was committed by a runaway negro, with their knowledge, however.

Mr. Chambers was between 50 and 60 years of age, a man of family, and much respected.

POLITICAL.—We have received from Hon. L. O'B. Branch, a pamphlet "Letter to his constituents," on the Territorial question. A hasty glance shows that he opposes Douglas's doctrine of squatter sovereignty, advises the seceding States to return to the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, and winds up with the recommendation, that when an aspirant [meaning Douglas] has been tried and cannot be nominated, "let him be dropped and another tried." And he adds, with emphasis, "In this way a nomination can be made; IN THIS WAY A NOMINATION WILL BE MADE."

The Standard's change to Douglas, after opposing him and his doctrine, would seem to be premature, if Mr. Branch is right.

THE RICHMOND CONVENTION.—The Charleston Mercury corrects an error which appears to have obtained very general belief. It says that the seceding delegates from the Charleston Convention did not adjourn to meet in Richmond, Va., but that they adjourned *sine die*. "The Richmond Convention (adds the Mercury) is an *original* Convention, called by the proposal of the seceding Delegates, and will consist only of those who agree to the majority report made by the Committee on Resolutions in the Charleston Convention."

This settles the question, we suppose, that the seceders cannot enter either the Baltimore or the Richmond Convention, if so disposed, without a new appointment.

State Conventions are to be held in the seceding States before the 11th June, the day for the Richmond Convention.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Monday, the Post Office Appropriation Bill was taken up and led to a general debate, involving the management of the Post Office Department in all its ramifications. Nothing of interest on Tuesday.

In the House, on Monday, the Pacific Railroad was discussed, and on Tuesday it was recommitted.

CAN'T GO DOUGLAS.—"A Merchant," in the last Standard, justifies the seceders from the Charleston Convention, and adds,—

"There is one thing certain, and that is that if Stephen A. Douglas is nominated at Baltimore, I have yet to find the Democrat in Northampton county who is willing to sustain him in preference to the Richmond nominee. The Democracy of Northampton will go in a body for the Richmond nominee, as all Southern men are bound to do if they are determined to stand by their rights."

The Standard, which some time ago killed Douglas in North Carolina and is now trying to make him alive, thinks that the writer "is mistaken."

STATE STOCKS.—We note large sales of North Carolina Bonds in New York at 97½; Virginia 98.

THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR.—A friend in Alamance, writing us on business, gives the following account of the effect of the discussion between Mr. Pool and Gov. Ellis at Graham on Monday last:—

ALAMANCE COUNTY, May 28, 1860.

Gov. Ellis and Mr. Pool addressed the people at Graham to-day. Mr. Pool came here a perfect stranger, but he has certainly made his mark, for I have rarely seen such enthusiasm aroused by a single speech. He has won for himself here golden opinions, and the Opposition have reason to be proud of their gifted and eloquent champion.

Gov. Ellis labored hard, but it was an up-hill business, and it was plainly evident to the most casual observer that he was no match for his opponent.

Gov. Ellis opened the debate in a speech of an hour and a half, and was replied to at the same length by Mr. Pool; the Gov. rejoined in a half hour speech, and Mr. Pool closed the debate.

They were courteous and gentlemanly towards each other, and the large and respectable audience remained attentive to the last. We would say to all who wish to enjoy a rich treat—go and hear Mr. Pool.

CANDIDATES.—At a largely attended Convention of the Whigs of Robeson, held in Lumberton on Monday last, M. McRae, Esq. and Col. Stephen J. Cobb were nominated for the Commons. Gen. Alfred Dockery was recommended to the Convention at Floral College on Saturday next as the Whig candidate for the Senate in Richmond and Robeson.

The "Little Ad," announcing the Guilford candidates whose names appeared in our last, says that it is generally understood that Gov. Morehead will be a candidate for the Senate in Guilford.

A Constitutional Union Meeting was held in Hillsborough on Tuesday last, Gov. Graham presiding, and Josiah Turner, Jr., Esq., was nominated for the Senate, and Messrs. Henry K. Nash and Jones Watson for the Commons.

The Robeson Democrats have nominated for the Commons Col. A. McMillan and John T. Pope, and recommended Col. Walter L. Steele as the Democratic candidate for Senator.

The Democratic candidates in Wayne County are, for the Senate, Messrs. Wm. K. Lane and T. T. Hollowell; for the Commons, Messrs. W. T. Dortch and M. K. Crawford.

The Democratic Convention of Orange county has nominated Dr. Pride Jones for the Senate, and Messrs. John W. Norwood and Wm. F. Strowd, for the Commons.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS.—A gentleman writing us on business from Statesville, adds that his "impression is that Ellis will not get more than 300 votes in this County. The Democratic strength is over 400."

A gentleman writing from Moore County "hopes and thinks that Bell and Everett, Pool and *ad valorem* will all come out right. Prospects bright here."

In Wake County, according to the Standard of yesterday, "the present is a time of peculiar trial to the organized Democracy." Our own information accords with the Standard's remark, and leads to the belief that the whole Democratic ticket, State and County, will be defeated in August.

READ OUT.—The Democratic Press, the new organ at Raleigh, formally reads Mr. Bledsoe out of the party.

And it mentions as a rumor, that Frank I. Wilson, Esq., (formerly associate Editor of the Standard,) will commence the publication of an ad valorem paper in Raleigh in the course of a few weeks.

ALAMANCE CROPS.—Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

MELVILLE, ALAMANCE, May 28, 1860.

We have had fine rains for the past few weeks, and corn and oats are looking well. Winter oats, of which there is a large quantity sown, is looking very promising. The seasons have been fine for setting tobacco plants, and we presume the crop is generally set. Wheat is presenting a very poor appearance, and from present indications cannot be any thing like an average yield. The fruit crop of every kind is abundant. The heart of the farmer is cheered and gladdened at the prospect of being again surrounded with plenty, and swells with gratitude to that beneficent Being who sends the genial sunshine and refreshing showers, causing the earth to bring forth its teeming productions for the support and sustenance of man.

Davidson College.—The Annual Commencement at this Institution will occur on 11th and 12th of July. The Baccalaureate Sermon will be preached by Rev. A. W. Miller, of Petersburg, Va., on the evening of the 10th. The Annual Address before the two literary societies will be delivered by Hon. S. J. Person of Wilmington, on the morning of the 11th, and the Anniversary address before the Philanthropic Society will be delivered by Rev. W. T. Hall of York District, S. C., on the evening of the same. The Alumni Oration will be delivered on the morning of the 12th by P. B. McLaurin of Bennettsville, S. C.

N. C. Presbyterian.

High Prices.—At a sale of negroes belonging to the estate of B. Fuller, dec'd, in Franklin co., on the 17th instant, the following prices were obtained:

Man, 29 years old, $1,705; do 28 (not sound,) 1,230; do 20 1,525; Girl 16 1,465; being an average of $1,481.25 each.—*Raleigh Press.*

MARRIED,

Last evening, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Burkhead, Mr. JNO. K. DAILEY to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of P. P. Johnson, Esq.

On Tuesday, 29th inst., at St. James's Church, Wilmington, by Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. R. W. CHAFFIN, of Charlotte C. H., Virginia, to Miss JENNIE, daughter of Parker Quince, Esq.

DIED,

In this vicinity, about 2 o'clock this morning, Mr. JAMES B. FERGUSON, aged about 34 years.

In Cumberland County, on the 18th of May, after a long and protracted illness, Mr. ANGUS McRAE, in the 57th year of his age.

At Elizabethtown, on Tuesday, 22d inst., of congestion of the lungs, CHARLES SPOTTESWOOD TAIT, a native of Haddington, Scotland, aged 28 years.

THE OLD STORY.—Of course every one knew that as soon as Messrs. Bell and Everett became candidates without the advice and consent of the Democracy, they, at that moment and by that act, became unsound on the "nigger." Every candidate nominated by the Whigs since the origin of the party has been, according to Democracy, unsound on that subject, though with scarcely an exception their candidates for the Presidency have been of Southern birth and education, and generally, as Mr. Bell, large slaveholders. As these men pass from active political life into retirement or the grave, their virtues are discovered, and Whigs (as recently at the inauguration of the Clay statue at Richmond) stand aside in gaping wonder to listen to the glowing eloquence with which Democratic orators celebrate the glory, greatness, and unselfish patriotism of those Whig statesmen who had been hunted to death by the cry of "unsound, unsound, unsound."

A notable instance of this, exposing the vile game so disgraceful to its players and so injurious to the country at whose expense it has been played, occurred in the Senate a few days ago.

All of us recollect, of course, that Gen. Harrison, great and glorious as had been his civil and military services, became an abolitionist on the 7th of December 1839, the day after his nomination for the Presidency. And we all recollect equally well that his opponent, Martin Van Buren, was a "natural ally" of the South. We need not say how the latter turned out, nor what the former really was, for the history of each is well known. But few of us looked to see the day when a Van Buren Democrat of 1840 would taunt a Black Republican with having voted for Gen. Harrison, *the propagandist of slavery*. Yet that day has come. Replying to Senator Hale of N. H., who made some allusion to the early history of Indiana, Senator Joe Lane of Oregon, (formerly of N. C.) said:—

"I am not certain that my good friend had not better allow me to give him a little history of slavery in Indiana. They did petition Congress for permission to bring slaves to Indiana. Congress refused it; but they did, notwithstanding, bring hundreds of slaves into Indiana while a Territory. As early as 1807 or 1808, they held that Congress had no power to prohibit slavery in that Territory, and that they would protect the owners in slavery by such enactment as to secure to each man the slaves that belonged to him; and they proceeded to enact laws that are upon the statute-books to this day, authorizing every owner of slaves in that Territory, or such as should bring them there, to require the negro to indenture himself or herself, as the case might be, to his or her master for ninety-nine years. They did, under that law, so indenture themselves, and remained there in servitude as slaves by the action of the Legislative Assembly of the people of that Territory, upon the principle, and with the understanding, that Congress had no power to prohibit them from holding and protecting that species of property in that Territory.

"They went further, sir. They went further than I could join my friend from Mississippi [Mr. Brown] now in going. They enacted the most thorough black code that can be found on any statute-book—one more thorough than that of Louisiana. In all respects, slavery, by the action of the Legislative Assembly, did exist in that Territory, the ordinance of 1787 to the contrary notwithstanding. It was brought about by that great chief whom a portion of the party that now desire to elect Lincoln, the nominee of the Chicago convention, took up and elected President of the United States—I mean General Harrison. He invited it there. He brought it there by virtue of his weight of character and popularity. He told the people of the southern States that Indiana Territory afforded the best soil for slave labor; to bring them there; and when they did it, he succeeded in procuring that kind of enactment which secured the holders in that species of property. Slaves existed there by hundreds, until they made a State constitution, and then slavery was prohibited by a very small vote indeed."

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship Palestine, from Liverpool, with dates to the 10th inst., has arrived.

Italian Affairs.—Garibaldi's expedition had landed at Marsala, a strongly fortified seaport on the western coast of Sicily, under the fire of two Neapolitan frigates. One of his Steamers was sunk and the other captured. Accounts of his present position are indefinite, but all agree that he has been successful, and is marching on Palermo.

Great consternation prevailed at Naples, and it is stated that the Royal family were packing up their jewels; also, that the King had called for aid from the Foreign Powers.

The *Arabia* has since arrived with Liverpool dates to the 19th.

Garibaldi's expedition was attracting much public attention in England. Nothing authentic had been heard relative to his movements since landing, but it was believed that he was successful over the royal forces. Reports generally concur that he was making good progress. Some accounts say that he had captured the most important positions in Sicily, excepting Palermo and Messina.

The Sayers and Heenan affair has been settled. They are to have a belt apiece. Sayers retires from the ring.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, May 19.—Cotton—Sales of the week 48,000 bales—market generally unchanged; fair qualities are held firmly at extreme rates—inferior unsaleable. Stock upwards of 1,100,000 bales, of which 956,000 are American. Rosin firm at 4s. 4d. a 4s 1 6d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 34s.

COFFEE.—See advertisement of another sale of a cargo at Wilmington.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. May 29.—Str A P Hurt, with passengers, and goods for S C & L Fox, Pemberton & Sloan, J M Worth & Son, D & W McLaurin, J G Cook, S J Hinsdale & Co, A H Delany, A A McKethan, M N Leary, S T Hawley & Son, L H B. Makepeace & McRae, Elkin Mf Co. Geo Brandt, J Utley, J W Welsh, R D Davis, T C Hooper, Jas Martine, J R Lee, William Gardiner, J N Smith, J H Hall, W N Tillinghast, E J Hale, W Bell, J M Vann, Page & Sarles, Beaver Creek Co. D Murphy, Tyson, Kelly & Co. Headen & Tyson, M A Baker, Rockfish Co. C M Vanorsdell, R E Heide, B Ross, Jonathan Worth, J W Horne, C W Andrews, A Bale & Co, W Overby, Western R R, J P Fuller, Jr, J A Worth, Joel Parker, R Mitchell, W Draughon, Warren Prior.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

We continue the re-publication of the statistical articles on Equal Taxation, as proposed in our last, by copying the fourth of the series, as follows:

From the Observer of March 26.

EQUAL TAXATION.

One of the most impudent and unfounded of the many impudent and unfounded pretences of some Democratic orators and presses is, that the Whigs are inclined to oppress the poor and to favor the rich, and so to shape taxation as to carry into effect this purpose. This is the false and incendiary cry of every fledgeling, especially, in the ranks of that party, and particularly of some of those who, having renegaded, feel themselves obliged to verify the proverb that "one renegade is worse than ten Turks." That it is false, let any man, poor or rich, look around him, among his own neighbors, and see if Whigs are any more deficient in dispensing the charities of life to the poor, than Democrats? As it is in his own field of observation, so he may safely conclude it is every where; for mankind is alike every where The truth is, that some of the most thorough aristocrats we ever knew, who were the hardest in their treatment of the poor, were and are Democrats; whilst if we were called on to point out the noblest specimen of a man whose "hand is open as the day to melting charity," we should have to select one who is daily abused by the Democratic presses as the leader of this party which it is affirmed is only bent on oppressing the poor and grinding them down by taxes on their tin pans and poultry. It is strange that people will suffer themselves to be deluded with such miserable stuff as Democracy is ever preaching to them, opposed as it is to the plain observation of any man who will open his eyes and look around him. We have known a man who for many years was in the habit of applying constantly to Whigs for pecuniary relief, and was never denied the pittance which he asked, who was yet a thorough believer in this Democratic doctrine of Whig oppression of the poor. Yet this gross injustice never tempted one of them to "turn his back upon the poor man."

And all this hue and cry of Whig hostility to the poor is now indulged in, for what? Why because the Whigs desire to levy upon slaves a tax equal to that which real estate pays, each in proportion to its market value! Why, are owners of slaves poor men, that a fair tax upon slaves will be oppressive to the *poor*? On the contrary we think that a man who owns slaves, at the present enormous prices, is far from being poor unless he is in debt; and if he is, what will so readily pay his debts as these said slaves? Now if we could condescend to follow the agrarian practices of the Democrats by endeavoring to array the poor against the rich, we would desire no more powerful agent to accomplish the infamous work than this same question of taxing slaves. But we scorn to use such a foul weapon. Better defeat and obscurity, than victory gained by setting one class against another class—*brother* against brother, and neighbor against neighbor.

But to present a practical evidence of the propriety of equalizing the taxes on lands and negroes, let us relate an incident of the last campaign for the Legislature in a neighboring county. A Whig candidate, who was then an earnest as he was and is an able advocate of equal taxation, was addressing the people in its favor, when a Democrat interrupted him with the remark that his (the candidate's) father was opposed to the measure he was advocating. Very well, said the candidate; let us see how that is. My father owns a negro mechanic who pays him (as he has done for years) a profit of $500 a year. He is over 50 years of age, and consequently my father pays *no tax* on him, valuable as he is. And now, Mr. Smith, (said he, appealing to a plain man in the crowd,) do you not own a tract of land? Yes. Do you own any negroes to work it? No, I work it myself. Do you pay any tax on your land? Certainly. The candidate then appealed most powerfully and convincingly to the crowd whether it was fair that Mr. Smith, a hard working man, who tilled his own 100 acres with his own hands, should have to bear the burdens of taxation which supported the government that protected the slaveholder in his property, whilst his (the candidate's) father lived upon the labor of his negro and paid nothing? *This Whig candidate was elected*; and in the Legislature he was in favor of taking off part of the working farmer's tax and laying it on his own father. And this is one of those who are denounced by Democracy as enemies of the poor man, intent on oppressing him and favoring the rich!

Oh, Democracy! Democracy! how many sins are committed under your delusive pretences!

Equal Taxation—Practical Illustrations.—A subscriber in Tennessee adds to a business letter the following striking illustrations of the working of equal taxation in Tennessee:—

"I am glad to see that the Whigs of your State are for the ad valorem tax, and hope you will succeed. I was the County Assessor for Madison county in 1856 and '7, and saw the injustice of the old system. Our State has adopted the ad valorem system and it works finely.

In taking the tax list for my county I found in one neighborhood three men each owning six taxable slaves; one had three likely negro men between the ages of 21 and 24 years, and three women between 16 and 24. These negroes were valued at six thousand dollars. Another had two men, one 47 years, the other 34 years, both unlikely, the oldest afflicted with the Rheumatism; one boy (likely) 13 years old, two women between 40 and 50 years, and one girl 14 years old. These negroes were valued at twenty-eight hundred and fifty dollars. The third had one man between 40 and 50, one woman near fifty, and four small negroes between 12 and 17 years, three of them afflicted with scrofula. Their valuation was twenty-three hundred dollars. Now agreeable to your system, the one that owned the last lot of negroes would have to pay as much as the one that owned the first. Is it right? is it just? I saw several negroes sold a few days ago to the highest bidder; one girl brought fifteen hundred and fifty dollars; she was 15 years old and very likely; while another, 19 years, diseased, brought four hundred and fifty. Now is it right that those negroes should be taxed the same? These are facts; and I think if North Carolinians will look into the present system and compare it with ours, that they will make a change."

Green Corn.—Four Days from New Orleans.—By Adams's Express we have a splendid ear of Indian corn, of this year's growth, quite matured enough for roasting or boiling, *in four days from New Orleans.* Thus are the sunny South and its products brought to our very doors. In this part of the country Indian corn is just out of the ground; or perchance not yet planted.

Journal of Commerce 31*st ult.*

Cost of Water to New York City.—From the Comptroller's annual report it appears that the cost of the Croton water-works, including the dam and other works at Croton river, aqueduct, reservoirs, mains, &c., to December 31, 1859, was $15,210,629, exclusive of the cost of certain water-pipes and a large amount of interest paid during the construction of the works. The water debt is now $7,081,700.

The value of the grape crop of California for the year 1860 is estimated at $6,000,000.

Official Corruption in Philadelphia.—Patrick Lafferty testified before the Covode Committee yesterday. He was appointed Master Carpenter at the Philadelphia Navy Yard merely on account of political influence. When Mr. Grice was the Naval Constructor there he refused him a certificate of qualification, and got transferred to Kittery, Me., after which Mr. Lafferty was appointed. He was a member of the Democratic Committee of the city, and proved that the office holders in the Navy Yard were compelled to pay $100 down for elections. They were assessed arbitrarily per capita, and in proportion to salary, and a refusal to carry out the programme of Collector Baker was invariably followed by dismissal.

This system had never been practiced under the Pierce or any other Administration. He also proved that Jack Kummings, the Naval Storekeeper in Philadelphia, lived in Snyder County, and makes his office a sinecure. More than that, he had a clerk appointed who was wholly incompetent and merely as a cover to enable him to draw $800 salary in addition to his own pay.

Pat. Lafferty voted, unfortunately, for the wrong delegates at some primary election, and was reported forthwith. Mr. Florence benevolently telegraphed him to see Mr. Baker, or he would be removed. Pat. visited the President, who professed great friendship, but ordered his head off, which he found in the basket upon returning home.

Mr. Dunn, formerly a clerk in the Philadelphia Post-Office, corroborated this testimony so far as assessments were levied for political purposes. The subordinates were sent for on the eve of every election, and notified of what was expected, with the penalty of disobedience. An ex-officer of the Custom-House also confirmed these statements, thus proving that the system extended to the Navy Yard, Post-Office, and Custom-House.

How State Delegations are Made.—The quarrel as to "who killed Seward" is bringing out some singular information as to the extraordinary manner in which some of the State delegations to Chicago are alleged to have been made up. Upon this point we refer to certain statements of the Free Press, as to the delegates who voted as representatives of Texas, and a delegation which was intended to represent Georgia, but which by accident failed to get to the Convention. It is charged that the Texans were commissioned at a meeting held at Grand Haven, in the State of Michigan, one of them being the keeper of a large beer saloon in that town, another the County Clerk of Ottowa county, a third, the editor of a newspaper in Allegan, all in that State, and the fourth a resident of Canada, who is not now and never was a citizen of the United States. But, surprising as this is, the programme for Georgia, published in the Free Press, rather excels it. It appears in this that an old gentleman named Benning, also of Grand Haven, Michigan, was fitted out with a complete set of credentials empowering him to cast the whole twenty-seven votes of Georgia, but the plan miscarried and Mr. Seward lost that number of votes, because Benning could not raise two dollars to carry him to Chicago. On the other side, John Wentworth says that he noticed quite a number of persons sitting around the Convention abusing Governor Seward who, a few days before, were complaining to him of their utter *destitution*, but who now had on *new suits* of clothes, and adds that he did not know which would be the most difficult question to answer: first, "why these men should abuse Governor Seward—and second, where they got their new clothes?"

The Pleuro-Mania.—The extraordinary disease prevailing among the neat cattle in Massachusetts has reached a magnitude, and is threatening serious consequences in the spread of the epidemic to other States, that may inflict a serious blow upon the agricultural interests of the whole country. The spread of the contagion in Massachusetts, and the failure of the first effort made for its extirpation has occasioned so much alarm there that a special session of the Legislature has been called in order to clothe the Commissioners with additional powers and to make larger appropriations to meet the expense occasioned by the slaughter of infected herds. The danger is increased by the fact that the alarm it has occasioned has induced many cattle owners to sell their stock at reduced rates, and the cattle thus disposed of find their way into adjoining States, where the contagion may possibly be carried and whole districts ravaged by the disease, until it becomes, as has been the case in Europe, a general cattle plague. From some facts collated in reference to the subject we learn that the contagion was first introduced into England by the importation of a lot of calves from Holland. Starting from this point, slowly at first but more rapidly as more means for its propagation were offered, it spread over the length and breadth of the land, destroying hundreds of thousands of cattle, and continuing its devastating effects with almost unmitigated severity down to 1854–5. Notwithstanding the deep and painful interest which this disease excited, and the efforts made by the Government to stay its ravages, it was ascertained by one of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the matter that in Nottinghamshire alone forty thousand head of cattle perished in six months, and in Cheshire upwards of thirty thousand in the same space of time. In one year, the third of the existence of the disease, one hundred and thirty-five thousand pounds sterling were paid out of the public treasury as a recompense for the cattle killed according to the prescribed orders. During the year eighty thousand head of cattle were killed because more or less infected, and nearly double that number died of the disease. The prompt action of the Government, although it did not eradicate the disease, yet much diminished its ravages, and undoubtedly shortened the period of its sojourn in England. In 1857 over fourteen thousand head of cattle were slaughtered or died in only forty-three villages in Holland, causing a distress among the peasantry of a lamentable nature.—*Baltimore American.*

Impurities Correcting each other.—The city of Philadelphia receives a never failing supply of pure and wholesome water from the river Schuylkill. Yet it is stated that the immense volumes of sulphuric acid discharged from the bottoms of the collieries on the head waters of the Schuylkill, so strongly impregnate the stream that it kills all the fish for more than thirty miles below the mines. But as soon as it enters the great Silurean limestone region above Reading, and receives the waters of Maiden Creek and other limestone tributaries, a sudden change takes place; from being clear and translucent, they now become milky and clouded; a great chemical operation is going on; the two impure streams, the one impure by the amount of lime held in solution, and the other by the sulphuric acid from the mines, become one, and the impurities of both, by chemical attraction, unite and form gypsum, and sink to the bottom; so that before reaching Reading the water becomes pure and clear, and fit for all purposes. Thus the acid of the mines neutralizes the lime of Maiden Creek, and Reading is furnished with pure soft water for domestic purposes and her factories, and Philadelphia for household use and her thousands of steam engines.

Hillsboro' Recorder.

The Boston Courier has a conundrum about the nomination: Why cannot old Abe be elected President? Because he lacks one letter of being able!

The Baltimore Nominees.—The Baltimore Convention nominated candidates whom we recognize to be good and true men and worthy of our heartiest support. It did what no other *national* party Convention in this country can possibly do. It nominated a Southern man and a slaveholder for the Presidency, without even a motion to put him on a platform to which a single man of any party in the South could object. Aye, more, it nominated this Southern man without a single expression by an individual delegate to which the most ultra fire eater could take any exception. There was not the slightest taint of sectionalism in the vote by which he was supported on the first, or that by which he was nominated on the second balloting. New England and the South stood harmoniously together in his enthusiastic support. Compare this spirit with the sectional wrangling at Charleston, both upon the platform and the candidate, and with the Northern organization at Chicago, and how eminently and exclusively do Bell and Everett stand before the country as national candidates and as the only representatives of a pure and reliable national sentiment!—*Columbus, Georgia, Enquirer.*

BACON! BACON!!

20,000 LBS. CHOICE Baltimore SIDES and SHOULDERS.

5,000 Lbs., superior N. C. BACON, Hog round, just received and for sale by

R. MITCHELL.

May 29. 22-2w

By D. PIGOTT, Auctioneer.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Brig H. A. Campbell has arrived, direct from Rio de Janeiro with

1,800 Bags Coffee,

Selected grades, which will be sold in front of our office, TUESDAY, June 5th, at Public Auction. We respectfully solicit the attention of all our merchants.

Four hundred and sixty bags, being in double bags, are very desirable for country buyers.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

Wilmington, May 31, 1860. 22-ts

FAYETTEVILLE GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders in this Company will be held on Thursday, June 14th, in the Town Hall, at 12 o'clock, M.

A Dividend of Six per cent. is declared on the profits of the six months, ending May 31st, payable on the 14th June.

The sale of 10 Shares of Stock (for *Extension* of Pipes) advertised to be made on the 1st June, is *postponed* until the 14th June.

By order of Executive Committee.

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Sec'y and Treas'r.

May 29. 22-tm

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital in Premium Notes amounts to	$267,688 26
Cash on hand and other assets,	5,077 35
Total,	$272,765 61

The Company have paid all losses promptly, and have never made an assessment on their premium notes.

Total losses paid, $29,082 69

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Lilly,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	S. J. Hinsdale,
S. T. Hawley,	Wm. McLaurin,
Nathan A. Stedman,	T. S. Lutterloh,
C. B. Mallett,	A. W. Steel,
James Kyle,	J. G. Cook,
A. A. McKethan,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
J. D. Williams,	R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton.
S. W. Tillinghast.	A. E. Hall, }

John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Traveling Agents.

☞ The Company invite applications.

May 28, 1860. 21-1y

THERE IS NO DOUBT ABOUT IT,

THE

"MOTH PROOF TRUNK"

IS the article every family needs for the preservation of Woolens of every kind. In one season they will pay doubly for themselves. For sale by

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

May 30. 22-2t

A NEW INVOICE OF
Pistols, at 21 Hay St.

Colt's Repeater,
Adam's Repeater,
Smith & Wesson's Seven Shooter,

AND other kinds CHEAP at

O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

May 30. 22-2t

THE EMPORIUM OF FASHION FOR LADIES.

No. 14 Hay Street.

A VERY CHOICE STOCK of Black and Fancy Silk Dress Goods, Black and Fancy Brocaded Silks, Black and Fancy Bayadere Silks, Beautiful Plaid Silks, Summer Silks, Challies, Barèges, Poplins, DeBages, Ducals, Poil De Chever, Grenadines, Mous de Chene, Organdies, Lawns, Brilliants, Chambrays, Ginghams, Lawns, French, English and American Prints, Dimities, Bird's Eye Diaper, Table Linens and Napkins, Marseilles and Woolen Toilet, Table, Bed and Piano Covers, Irish Linen, Sheeting and Pillow Casing, Bleached Muslins, &c.

LACE POINTS,

Mantles, Dusters, of every description. White Crape Shawls, &c.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Every variety and style.

Jaconets, Tarlatans, Nainsook, India Mull, Book and Swiss Muslins, Bishop and Victoria Lawns, &c.

Collars and Undersleeves, Edging, Lace, Flouncing, Embroidered Bands, Infant Waists, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Mourning Collars and Setts, Embroidered and Embossed Curtains, Tidies, Lace Veils, Inserting, Reviering, &c.

PARASOLS,

Showerettes, Sun Shades, Fans, Umbrellas, &c.

Zephyr and Shetland Wools,

Embroidered Slippers, Ottomans and Cushions, Embroidered Chenilles, Gold, Silver, Steel and Glass Beads, Canvass, Cross Stitch Needles, Patterns, Work partly commenced, Marking Cotton, &c.

Ladies, Misses, and Children's Hosiery, Mitts, Lisle Thread, Silk and Alexandres' Kid Gloves.

Berthas, Lace Capes,

Bl'd and White Mantle Lace, Bonnets, Ruches, French Artificials, Florence & Book Linings, Ribbons, Flats, &c.

Hoop Skirts,

Belle of the South, &c.

Traveling Satchels,

Work Boxes, Bonnet Boxes.

LADIES' EUGENIE FRENCH TRAVELING

TRUNKS,

With Beautiful Compartments, Secret Drawers and Band Box.

All the above Goods are of the latest styles and cheap, and pronounced by competent judges to be one of the most complete stocks of DRY GOODS in the State.

Ladies are very respectfully invited to call soon and secure good bargains.

GEORGE BRANDT.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 28. 18-tf

The Discussion at Graham.—According to previous appointment, Gov. Ellis and Mr. Pool attended at Graham on the 28th ult., to address their fellow-citizens on the political issues of the day. A large number of the citizens of Guilford run down on the railroad in the morning, heard the speeches, and returned the same evening. When we saw the crowd returning, before a word was said, we knew the result. The Whigs were ahead, walked fast, with heads erect, and a broad grin on every face. In the rear, came the democracy, in single file—heads down, and every one taking the nearest cut for home. The accounts of the different parties agree in one particular, but differ very widely in another. The democracy say that the whole concern was a shabby, slazy affair. The Whigs say that so far as Ellis' speech was concerned, that the democracy are right, but as to Mr. Pool, he bore himself gallantly, and made one of the ablest speeches that they had ever heard. The Whigs are not only delighted with, but proud of their man.

We are really mortified at the way in which the Guilford democracy speak of Gov. Ellis. They don't seem to regard him as a man of even respectable ability. That they should affect to speak slightingly of Mr. Pool, is just what we should expect—but to hear them speak of the Governor's efforts as *slazy*, is treating his Excellency rather too bad.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

They Confront Him.—Gov. Ellis has been assuming *in the East*, that the West would not submit to the loss in the Senate that *ad valorem* would probably cause, that being based on taxation. He has even assumed that they would rise up and demand a change in the basis and that *he* would *not* oppose them in that demand. But the District convention of the Whigs of the counties of Ashe, Watauga, Yadkin and Surry, on the 16th inst. passed the following resolution meeting Gov. Ellis' charge:

Resolved, That the declaration of Gov. Ellis that "the West will revolutionize before it will submit to the loss of one Senator," is a slander upon the conservative masses of our section, and finds no sympathy among us; for we hereby declare that we desire no change in the basis of Senatorial representation."

So it is now seen that if any one favors a change in the basis of representation, the Gov. will have to go it alone, for the Whigs won't aid him much.

Kinston Advocate.

Judge Shepherd.—This gentleman having completed his Spring Circuit, retires from the Bench and returns to the Bar. During his short service on the Bench, he has won for himself all over the State, what he already had secured in his own country where best known, the esteem and confidence of all, for his personal and official purity, his intelligence and useful talents, and his unswerving integrity. We regret the necessity for his retiring: because we had looked with pleasure and confidence to him, for a bright, useful and long career of judicial service, which we believed would be alike honorable to himself and the Bench, and valuable to the State. Judges Caldwell and Shepherd, though men of different mental and moral calibre, possessed in an eminent degree qualifications which few possess for that important office. Strict, unbending personal integrity, the very highest estimate of the solemnity and responsibility of the office, a nice and just sense of the sanctity of an oath, and an indefinable horror of the crime of perjury or any compromise of personal integrity in a witness or any one else, and wholly above the reach of temptations to official corruption, are in our estimation the very highest qualifications for a Judge. These, we believe, both of these worthy men possessed; hence we regard their retirement from the Bench as a great public loss.—*Washington Dispatch.*

A North Carolina Vineyard.—Messrs. D. W. C. Benbow, Rufus Scott, and David Scott, Jr., are engaged in the cultivation of the grape, on their plantation in the county of Cumberland, in the vicinity of Fayetteville, with a view to the manufacture of wine. They are intelligent, enterprising young men, and deserve, and we doubt not will meet with abundant success. The extensive manufacture of pure wine would, to some extent, stay the use of the foreign poisonous drugs called wine, and other pernicious stimulants, thereby greatly conserving the public health.

Messrs. Benbow & Co. have already some 85 to 100 acres in cultivation, embracing 30 or 40 varieties of the grape, together with some other choice fruits.

Dr. Benbow has also a small vineyard in the North-west corner of Guilford.

We have had an opportunity of tasting some of the wine manufactured by these gentlemen, and though not professing to be judges, we pronounce it a superior article. It was made from the Scuppernong grape. There is no adulteration in the wine from this vintage. It is the pure juice of the grape.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad.—We are informed that the line of this road from Charlotte to Mount Mourne, in Iredell, about 24 miles, has been let to contract, and that the work is being pushed vigorously forward. Also, that the iron for that portion of the road has been purchased, and upon very favorable terms. The remaining distance to Statesville is about 22 miles, and will be let to contract when $25,000 more of stock is taken.—*Iredell Express.*

Masonic Address.—By request of the Tuscarora Lodge, Hon. Henry K. Nash, of Hillsborough, has consented to deliver an oration at St. John's College, in Oxford, on Monday, the 25th of June, (Sunday being the 24th,) in memory of St. John, the Baptist; and the members of the Masonic fraternity generally are invited to attend.

Oxford Leisure Hour.

Colportage in North Carolina.—Mr. Crowder, General Agent American Tract Society, concludes his quarterly report as follows:—

"This work, which we are doing in about sixty counties in North Carolina, is supported by donations, and it is cheering to see the increased liberality of friends in supporting and extending this work. Bertie county is doing a noble part in donations and personal efforts; I shall never forget the warm christian hearts I there met, and also at Plymouth. I have never been more encouraged than by my recent visit to Fayetteville. The friends there gave over $100 more than any previous year. Let each one give something. "God loveth a cheerful giver."

Locusts.—These pestiferous insects have made their appearance in some of our Western counties. The High Point Reporter says they are as "thick as hops" about Greensborough, and are making westward.

Sixty years ago the population of Cincinnati was but 750 persons; in 1830, 24,000. Now she estimates her population at 200,000. She has eighty churches, three colleges, four medical schools, a law school, six classical schools. The number of manufacturing and industrial establishments is estimated at four thousand, and the annual value of such products over forty-eight millions of dollars.

Rumor Corrected.—The rumor that Judge Douglas intended to instruct his friends in the Baltimore Convention to withdraw his name after the third ballot, is indignantly denied upon his authority.

APPOINTMENTS.

The candidates for Governor, Messrs. Pool and Ellis, will speak at the following times and places, the speaking to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Wednesday, June	13th,	Winston, Forsyth.
Thursday, "	14th,	Yadkineville, Yadkin.
Friday, "	15th,	Dobson, Surry.
Saturday, "	16th,	Gap Civil, Alleghany.
Monday, "	18th,	Jefferson, Ashe.
Wednesday, "	20th,	Wilkesboro', Wilkes.
Friday, "	22d,	Lenoir, Caldwell.
Saturday, "	23d,	Morganton, Burke.
Monday, "	25th,	Marion, McDowell.

Greensboro' Patriot.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society will be held in the Town Hall on Monday evening next at 8½ o'clock.

J. F. McLEAN, Sec'y.

May 31. 22-2t

1860.
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c
JAS. N. SMITH.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a large and SELECT stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glassware, Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Varnishes, Glues, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trusses, Supporters, Cupping Cases, Electro Magneto Machines, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Extracts for Flavoring, Porter and Ale, Soaps, Starch, &c. &c.

To which he invites the attention of Physicians and others.

Particular attention paid to orders and satisfaction guaranteed both as regards PRICE and QUALITY.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist,
Nor. West Corner Market Square.

April 20. 11-tf

ATTENTION
GENTLEMEN!
At No. 16, South Side Hay Street.

My Stock of Ready-Made Clothing is now Complete,

GENTLEMEN will find at this establishment a FINE STOCK OF GOODS, well made and at a low price, embracing every description of

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS FOR GENTS AND BOYS.

The largest assortment of Shirts, Linen and Marseilles, Stocks, Cravats, Ties, French Lace Ties, every variety of Collars; Socks, Under Garments of Linen, Silk, and Cotton; Alexander's Kid Gloves; Buckskin Gloves; real Dog Skin Gloves, Suspenders, &c.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS; English Sole Leather, Packing and Buggy Trunks; Valices, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Buggy Umbrellas, English Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Strops, Perfumery, &c.

Musical Instruments;

Violins, Banjos, Guitars, Flutinas, Accordeons, Italian Strings for all string instruments.

—ALSO—

A great many other GOODS, too numerous to mention.

My friends and customers are very respectfully invited to call and make their purchases at once, at

GEORGE BRANDT'S,
No. 16 Hay Street,
Fayetteville, N. C.

April 28. 12-tf

ERRANT, WILSON & BRO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Wines, Liquors & Havana Segars,

NO. 12, HAY ST.

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Retailers and Bar-keepers in general to their extensive stock

Of Wines, Brandies, Gins, Fancy Bottled Liquors, and Segars,

which for excellency of quality and cheapness of price, cannot be surpassed by any other House in the country.

Special attention is invited to their PURE GERMAN WINE VINEGAR, an article not known in the South, and when once tried no dealer nor private family will do without.

Also, Best RHINE WINES, for Table use; first quality SARDINES, at

ERRANT, WILSON & BRO.,
No. 12 Hay St.

May 7. 15 11m

KNIVES AND FORKS.

A LARGE and well assorted stock constantly on hand.

Ivory Handle Knives, alone.
Carvers, some superior.
Silver Plated Forks.
Silver Plated Spoons.
Above double and treble plated.
Silver Plated Casters.
The best assortment in town.
A variety of Plated Fancy Articles.
Superior Scissors.
Looking Glasses, &c.

Most of the above goods are obtained directly from the manufacturers, and will be sold cheap, at

"The Crockery Store."

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Jan'y 18, 1860. 84tf

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

PLATFORM to weigh 400 and 600 lbs.

Platform and Scoop to weigh 240 lbs.

Counter Scales of various kinds, to weigh 4, 8, 36 and 62 lbs., some with beams, weighing by ¼ and ½ ounces.

Letter Scales at $1 75.

These are the best Scales made; every Scale warranted. Larger Scales will be ordered at N. Y. price adding expenses.

The Scales described above, always for sale by

W. N TILLINGHAST,
Agent for North Carolina,
at the "Crockery Store."

Jan'y 18, 1860. 84-16m

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

Feb'y 13, 1860. 91-11ypaid.

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

HAS removed to the Store No. 10 North Water street, and will buy and sell for a commission.

Wilmington, Jan'y 6, 1860. 81-6m

O. W. BOWMAN.] [E. N. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally

Distillers' Glue.

30 BARRELS Distillers' Glue, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

April 16. 9-tf

SPECIAL NOTICE

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1Y

STIRRING NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The news by the Quebec and Halifax steamer is of the most exciting character. Europe had nothing like it since the summer of 1848. Northern Italy last summer. The present insurrection is in full blast, and sweeping everything before it. Garibaldi has not only been successful, but is moving on, comet-like, from triumph, towards the city of Peace. The Neapolitan inhabitants are said to be waiting to receive him as their deliverer, with open arms. He has already seized upon Naples. The King of Naples, like Belshazzar, starts aghast, as if at some fearful writing upon the wall,—while the royal family, anticipating the worst, are gathering their treasures together and "packing up to go."

Simultaneously with these doings, are ominous reports of a treaty, offensive and defensive, between Austria, Naples and Rome, and a movement of the Papal troops, under General Lamoriciere, towards Piedmont, new understandings between England and France, and—but not least,—strong symptoms of a demonstration of Russia upon Turkey.

War all over Europe is thus once more imminent. Scarcely nine months have elapsed since the Emperors of France and Austria had met at Villafranca, and complacently understook to settle the Italian question to suit themselves, and with no other interests save those of the Italians at the Tuilleries, and the *government* at Vienna. We see now how summarily the people are settling these government "settlements." A much truer friend of the people was the Staten Island candle maker is likely to prove than Louis Napoleon. If the Emperor, in driving Austria out of Italy, had but followed the King of Naples making such a clean sweep of his people, as only humanity and a due regard for the opinions of the civilized world seem to demand,—this uprising in Italy, human probability, would never have occurred, and the "pacification of Europe," so solemnly proclaimed at Villafranca by the two Emperors, would not have been so abruptly and ominously broken by the mountaineers of Italy.

Where, or how, or when, this new trouble will end, it would baffle the wisest of us to say. We can guess,—and while we are guessing, it is not out of place to say that American and British sympathy is running strongly on the side of the Italian movement. A significant sign, in this latter as far as the latter are concerned,—the Papal Proclamation putting a stop to the enlistment of volunteers in Ireland for the Pope of Rome.

N. Y. Times.

More Slavers Captured.—The U. S. steamers stationed off the coast of Cuba are doing a thriving business. The captures of the last few weeks are as follows:

April 26	Bark Wildfire,	1[illegible]
May 9	Bark William,	[illegible]
May —	French bark,	500
Total		1,500

These captures will subject the government to heavy costs. The British government, in disposing of captured negroes, has done the advantage, as they are immediately shipped to her tropical colonies, and made to supply the demand for labor which has been severely felt, and a revenue is produced which goes far to swell the philanthropy supposed to be exercised on the part of the British nation. When the Empire of Brazil was engaged in suppressing the slave trade, all captives were appropriated as laborers for a term of years, on the public works, by which the naval forces employed were, in some degree, self-sustaining. The United States, on the contrary, "work for nothing, and find themselves."

N. Y. Journ. of C[illegible]

The Japanese Gifts.—The presents brought by the Japanese Ambassadors from the Tycoon to the President of the United States, are as follows:

Two wooden saddles, heavily lacquered, and incorated with inlayings of gold. The stirrups of wood, and the trappings of red silk and leather, with embroidered figures of gold. The pads are of fine cloth, also embroidered. Two riding whips, shaped like our slender walking sticks, and set with gold and mother of pearl. A company the saddles, with which there is also an embroidered cloth and horse-blanket.

Several robes of the rarest Japanese silks, curiously figured.

Large folding screen, of paper and straw.

Sideboard of lacquered paper ware, with figures of birds, &c., in relief, wrought in gold.

Bed curtain of heavy crape, variously [illegible] with cords of twisted red crape.

Rolls of ornamental paper, with silk [illegible] for curtains or wall paper.

Two swords of the best tempered Japan steel in scabbards of paper-ware, mounted with [illegible] and gold.

Lacquered boxes, ladles, trays, &c.

Death of Judge Daniel.—Judge Peter Vivian Daniel, of the United States Supreme Court, died at his residence, in this city, yesterday afternoon, in the 75th year of his age. He was born in Stafford county, Va., in 1785, graduated at Princeton College, in 1805, and was admitted to the bar in 1808. In 1836 he was appointed by the President, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Virginia. To fill a vacancy occasioned by the transfer of Philip P. Barbour to the supreme bench. Upon the death of Judge Barbour, in 1840, Judge Daniel was appointed his successor, by President Van Buren.

Richmond Whig, 1st inst.

Northern Methodism.—The new rule proposed by a majority of the committee on slavery, to the Methodist General Conference at Buffalo, to prohibit the buying, selling, or holding of men, women, or children with an intention to enslave them," has failed for want of the constitutional two-thirds vote—ayes 138, noes 74.

The Committee on Education reported that the number of Literary Institutions was little more than one hundred, employing four hundred teachers and accomodating 60,000 pupils. The property is valued at $3,000,000.

From Washington.—It is understood that the Senate, in executive session on Friday, refused to ratify the Mexican treaty, and it is feared that the Nicaraguan treaty will share the same fate.

Another Slaver Captured.—A special despatch to the Savannah Republican states that Lieut. Maffitt, of the U. S. steam sloop Crusader, has captured a French barque with a cargo of 700 Africans, and arrived with them at Key West on the 25th ult.

Heavy Failure.—Messrs. A. Cherry & Co., extensive and well known commission merchants at Norfolk, have failed. Liabilities over $[illegible]

"Preston Monument Association."—A number of the alumni of the South Carolina College, who were students under the administration of Mr. Preston, have formed an Association for erecting a monument to his memory.

Monument to General Harrison.—A monument is about to be erected at North Bend to the memory of William Henry Harrison.

In France, only one traveler is killed out of every two million passengers on the railroads, and only one wounded in every five hundred thousand.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 4, 1860.

PARTY SPIRIT.—No thoughtful man will deny that parties are necessary in a free government—necessary to preserve the spirit if not even the form of free institutions. No party should be so strong as to feel that it has a perpetual hold on power; and none should be allowed by the people to retain power for a very long period consecutively.

The present monstrous corruption in our government—so monstrous that it has startled even the historians and statesmen of England, which we have been accustomed to regard as a sort of Sodom—would not have been tolerated for a day in any other than the Democratic party. No other party in this country ever felt itself strong enough, even if it had been base enough, to perpetrate such iniquities as now almost daily fall upon the public ear without apparently exciting a second thought. What old man does not remember the effect produced only thirty years ago by the astounding discovery that Tobias Watkins, a clerk in one of the Departments at Washington, was a defaulter to the amount of four thousand dollars? He was an Adams man, belonging to a party that could not steal with impunity. And so the country rung with the news, and doubtless tens of thousands of votes were lost to that party by means of those $4000. Then followed the reigns of Jackson, who was, and Van Buren, who *appeared to be*, strong enough to stand the wholesale dealings of Gwin, and Harris, and Swartwout, and the scores of others who scorned a pitiful $4000, and grabbed their hundreds of thousands each—Swartwout heading the list with a million and a quarter!

But there was some virtue left then; though it is doubtful whether it would have been strong enough to overwhelm Van Buren and expel the rogues, but for the "log cabin and hard cider" taunt of a too confident party, which roused the dormant spirit of the people even more than the wholesale robberies.

Compare the present with that period. What is there now of impression on the public mind made by the roguery of a Postmaster of $155,000? What of the Fort Snelling swindle? What of the sale of hundreds of mules at a place and on terms which made it sure that only one favored man could buy them for a song, and turn about and sell them to the same government at a high price? What of contracts given out to the highest instead of the lowest bidders with a declared purpose of buying votes? What of other contracts given to buy up newspaper presses? What of a contract worth $80,000 offered by the Attorney General of the United States, the highest law officer of the government and the President's most intimate friend in the Cabinet, to buy up one Philadelphia paper? What of the purchase of votes in Congress to carry a favorite party measure, even at the offer of $10,000 for a single vote? What of the admitted removal of petty government employes because they dared to exercise the dearest right of a freeman by voting for the men of their choice, those men too being life-long democrats who dared to differ from the President on a single measure of public policy? What of the proven fact that places are made for hungry politicians who perform no duty yet regularly draw salaries out of the treasury? What of the fact that complicity in these utterly corrupt arrangements is brought home to the President himself? What effect, we ask, do all these facts, proven by Democrats themselves, and not even denied except by a pitiful plea of gray hairs and old age, have upon the public mind, especially upon the Democratic party? Alas, they shut their eyes to them. The Democratic press is as silent as the grave about them. The facts cannot be denied or justified; but they are not exposed and denounced. The Democratic press is faithless to its duty to itself, to the people and to the government.

We say it is time that such a party was divested of power. It has been so long in as to have come to imagine that it is in forever, and therefore irresponsible. The honest masses—for the masses of all parties are honest and patriotic—owe it to themselves and their posterity to rise in their might and teach the plunderers and the tyrants another lesson, by putting honest men once more in office, and arresting the flood tide of corruption which is deluging the land.

But as long as the masses consent to be led, this cannot be. The leaders of the Democratic party are too deeply committed, too much interested in perpetuating the present order of things, to consent to a Reformation. What do we see in our own State for instance? The chief Democratic organ,—chief by virtue of respectability and talent, as well as of location—differs from the Democratic candidates in its county for the Legislature on the *only question* of State politics now agitated; yet it will support these candidates and oppose a Democrat who agrees with it on that question and is a personal friend besides. It differs from Gov. Ellis on the same question and is believed besides to have been scurvily treated by the Governor; yet it will support him. It differs from Douglas on what the party considers the *great question* of National politics; yet it will support Douglas for President, to install a system to which it is utterly opposed! Does anybody ask why it is thus content to stultify itself? to cast off its manly attributes of thought and will? Oh, "it is necessary to preserve the *party!*"—though the reign of corruption will thereby be perpetuated. But are there not men enough in the *ranks* who will rebel against such leadership as this—men who want good government, by honest officers, and have naught to gain by their opposite? Surely there must be! To such we appeal. We ask them to reflect upon the present condition of things and upon its inevitable tendency; and as, like ourselves, they want neither public office nor public plunder, we ask them to unite with us in the effort to secure what they *do* want, an honest and economical administration of the constitution and the laws. We ask them to make it manifest, once more, that there *is* a power to which every party must submit, and that when corruption becomes intolerable that power will be exerted.

CANDIDATES.—The Whig candidates in Johnston county are: for the Senate, Dr. J. T. Leach; for the Commons, Messrs. C. B. Sanders and W. A. Smith; for Sheriff, Perry Godwin. Our informant has no doubt of the election of the whole ticket.

We are very glad to learn that the Convention at Floral College on Saturday last (see proceedings) unanimously nominated Gen. Alfred Dockery as the candidate of the Constitutional Union party for the State Senate for the District of Robeson and Richmond. We trust that the General will accept the nomination, at whatever sacrifice, for the time calls for the best and strongest men.

We hear that A. J. Jones, Esq., is a candidate for the Senate in Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus; and that T. D. McDowell, Esq., has declined the nomination tendered by the late Democratic Convention.

The Whig candidates in Hertford are, for the Senate J. R. Slaughter; for the Commons Jesse J. Yeates. John W. Moore, Democrat, is a candidate for the Senate.

The Democrats of Granville have nominated C. H. K. Taylor, Esq., for the Senate, and Messrs. J. M. Bullock, T. L. Hargrove and W. H. P. Jenkins for the Commons.

Col. L. W. Humphrey is the Democratic candidate for the Senate in Onslow. For the Commons, J. H. Foy and H. H. Smith, Democrats.

Col. Henry T. Clark is the Democratic candidate for Senator in Edgecombe, and R. R. Bridgers, Esq., for the Commons.

Col. Wm. C. Smith and John S. Kendall, Esq. decline to run for the Commons in Anson.

Col. A. H. Sanders is a candidate for Sheriff in Montgomery County. See advertisement.

WHICH IS RIGHT?—The Raleigh Press, the Governor's new organ, is of opinion that *ad valorem* will tax slaves so heavily as to drive them out of the State, and makes the following moving appeal to the people not to drive them all away:—

"Fellow citizens are you ready to drive from our State your fathers, brothers and friends because they own slaves? That is the issue and that is the issue we must meet."

This is the Press's version of equal taxation, as given in its editorial of the 30th ult. In the adjoining column of the same paper is a report of the discussion between Gov. Ellis and Mr. Pool at Oxford. Gov. Ellis is reported as saying—"*Now adopt the ad valorem system, and there would not be as much tax upon the slave property as there is now.*"

Now, which tells the truth, the Governor or the Governor's organ? Democrats may decide for themselves: our own notion is that both are altogether in error as usual.

BELL AND EVERETT.—Our exchange papers furnish accounts of many ratification meetings, in which the nomination of Bell and Everett is endorsed with heartiness. What the Mobile Advertiser says of the meeting in that place is generally true of all. "It was one of the largest, most orderly, and at the same time most enthusiatic political meetings ever held in this city. Old men, merchants, and retired citizens who have not participated in public demonstrations for a long time, were at the meeting, and we doubt not, every one thought it "good to be there."

We entertain the opinion, in which we are by no means singular, that there is a vast body of dormant feeling among "old men, merchants and retired citizens," which will be fully enlisted in the cause of the country before the election.

AN ORGAN "AS IS" AN ORGAN.—The Washington Constitution, in the course of an article on a vote of the House in favor of some customary extravagance, says,—

"Is this an hour in which to squander millions that the toil and statesmanship of the Executive have saved to an exhausted treasury? Is this an hour in which to rebuke and dishonor the Administration for its economy? Is our party utterly disintegrated and demoralized?"

If the Editor of the organ preserved his gravity whilst writing the above, he must indeed be a very solemn organ. The "statesmanship" and "economy" of Mr. Buchanan are on a par with the idea of "saving millions to an exhausted treasury." He found twenty millions in the treasury and has saved them to such purpose as to have run up a debt of sixty millions.

Beauties of Legislation.—Among the mail routes restored by the famous proviso adopted by the House of Representatives a few days since was that from Kansas to Stockton, in California. For this service the Post Office Department paid at the rate of *eighty thousand dollars per annum*. For the nine months that it was in operation the returns showed that there were transported between Kansas and Stockton BUT THREE LETTERS AND TWENTY-SIX NEWSPAPERS! The service was useless, as it was extravagant, and was discontinued by the Postmaster General. The House has now ordered it to be restored, although there are four other routes, maintained at vast cost, connecting the valley of the Mississippi with the Pacific, and although over 825 miles of this route a mail is now carried under a pre-existing contract.—*Washington Constitution.*

The Constitution has omitted to state that this route was originally established by the Democrats, and was only discontinued because the Department had no money to pay the $80,000 per annum. That party was quite as much to blame for establishing, as the Black Republicans are for re-establishing the route.

MONEY LOST IN THE MAILS.—Last week we were advised by three of our subscribers of money recently remitted to us, but never received. One remittance was mailed at Salem, N. C., another at Newbern, Ala., and the third at Paulding, Miss. During the last six months we think we have lost more by the mails than in as many preceding years.

By the way, the newspaper mail (beyond Hillsborough) due here on Wednesday and Thursday last has failed to arrive, and so we have had no papers from Salisbury, Charlotte, Rutherfordton, &c., which usually arrive on those days. If there were letters, they too we suppose are straying about.

SOUTHERN SUMMER RESORTS.—See the advertisements of Col. C. S. Brown of Morganton and Thos. T. Patton of Black Mountain.

CONGRESS.—On Wednesday, Committees of Conference were appointed by the two Houses to settle the disagreements on the Homestead Bill. The Kansas Admission Bill was debated in the Senate, and the Public Printing in the House.

The Senate, on Thursday, received majority and minority reports on alleged printing abuses. One defends, the other attacks the administration; but both recommend reform of grave abuses. The House was occupied with the same subject, and a lively scene occurred among the Democracy in consequence of Mr. Pryor's (Va. Democrat) denunciations of the fraud and corruption proved to exist. Finally, a bill to establish a government printing office was passed, 120 to 56.

The Senate, on Friday, passed a Post Office deficiency bill, and the House passed most of the day in adjusting a personal misunderstanding which occurred between Mr. Houston, of Alabama, and Mr. Train, of Mass. A resolution was offered for censuring Houston for using opprobrious epithets, but it was withdrawn, and Houston then apologized to the House for his violation of the rules.

The difficulty originated thus: Both gentlemen rose to speak; the Speaker recognised Mr. Train, but Mr. Houston persisted. Mr. Train said: I am not in the habit of troubling the House much, and I never insist upon speaking when I am clearly out of order. I should consider myself guilty of gross impropriety, not only as a member of this House but as a gentleman, if I insisted upon addressing the Chair, and interpolating my remarks when I had no right to the floor. Mr Houston: I wish to know if the gentleman from Massachusetts applied that remark to me. Mr Train: I mean exactly what I did say, and I stand by what I said. Mr Houston: I mean to say that if he applied that remark to me he is a disgraceful liar and scoundrel.

Mr Sherman offered a resolution to censure Mr Houston. Mr Cobb of Ala. moved to include Mr Train in the censure. Various motions by Democrats to adjourn, to lay on the table, &c., were rejected by decided majorities. Mr Train was informed that if he would apologise first, Mr Houston would follow; but Mr T. did not respond. Finally, it being evident that the censure of Houston would pass, Mr Millson (Va. Dem.) asked that the resolution be withdrawn to allow Mr Houston to apologise. This was done; Mr H. apologised to the House (not to Mr Train,) and the House adjourned.

In the course of the day a similar difficulty was near occurring between Cobb of Ala. and Dawes of Mass.

ALARMING CONDITION OF EUROPE.—There have lately been mutterings of an approaching storm in Europe; but the following extract from the London correspondent of the National Intelligencer indicates that it may be discharging its fury even by this time:—

LONDON, May 17, 1860.

The political horizon of Europe is at present without a single bright spot; clouds and uncertainty rest upon every portion of it. The affairs of the Continental Powers are becoming every hour more and more complicated, and there is nothing particularly cheering at home. Almost universal European man seems bent upon mischief. It is probable that before a month is past hundreds of thousands of human beings will be employed in the destruction of each other.

MR. EVERETT'S ACCEPTANCE.—The N. Y. Express of the 1st inst. announces that Mr. Everett, in a letter addressed to Hon. Washington Hunt, has accepted the nomination to the office of Vice President, tendered him by the Baltimore Convention.

RATIFICATION MEETING IN IREDELL.—The Whigs of Iredell County met in large numbers at Statesville on the 22d ultimo, heard several speeches, and adopted resolutions heartily endorsing the nominations and resolutions of the late Baltimore Convention.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS.—A friend in Craven County writes:

"The good cause prospers here and in this section of the State; and from all I can learn from various portions of it, I regard it as certain that we shall succeed."

Gen. Edward J. Mallett, formerly of this town, who has resided at Florence, Tuscany, for two years past as U. S. Commercial Agent, has just been appointed, by the President and Senate, Consul General for Central Italy, to reside at Florence.

GOV. WINSLOW.—The New York Times of the 1st inst. says that "a special Washington dispatch indicates that the supporters of Judge Douglas are casting about for a second choice on whom to concentrate their strength in case of the withdrawal of their leader. Hon. Warren Winslow, of North Carolina, is named as the probable alternative in this event."

The South Carolina Convention.—The South Carolina Convention adjourned Thursday night. They appointed a delegation to Richmond headed by the Hon. R. B. Rhett.

A strict vote showed Rhett's majority to be 17. Much excitement ensued, and although Rhett's friends seemed subsequently anxious to send a mixed delegation to Richmond, the opposition were determined to throw all the responsibilities upon the Rhettites, and the entire delegation was composed accordingly.

The delegates from the State at large are Mr. Rhett, Mr. Garlington, Mr. Burt and Mr. Middleton. The delegates from Marion district are Wm. S. Mullins and J. A. Dargan.

[The contest was not for Richmond or Baltimore; all were for Richmond. But for delegates of blood heat or fever heat.]

Mississippi Democratic State Convention.—The largest Democratic State Convention ever assembled in this State met at Jackson on Wednesday. The greatest enthusiasm was displayed, and resolutions were adopted unanimously in favor of the course of the Mississippi delegates at Charleston. The delegates will be fully accredited to Richmond and Baltimore.

Bell and Everett Ratification Meeting at New-Orleans.—The Bell and Everett ratification meeting on Thursday was largely attended, and resolved to admit of no platform but the Constitution.

For Bell and Everett.—Hon. Alexander White and Colonel J. W. Lapsley, two prominent Democrats in the State of Alabama, have declared for Bell and Everett.

Murder in Davidson.—We understand that on Friday last a Mrs. Glover, wife of A. Glover, was found murdered in her house, in the vicinity of Lexington, Davidson county. Death was produced by a shot gun wound in the head. Her husband was taken up on suspicion of having committed the murder, and lodged in Lexington jail.
High Point Reporter.

Helper's Crisis.—A number of these books was discovered passing in the mail, by the mail agent, to Jamestown Post Office in this county, this week, and were taken to Charlotte and made a bonfire of.—*High Point Reporter.*

Dividend.—The bank of Wilmington has declared a dividend of five per cent.

Latest per the Arabia.—The N. Y. Herald of the 1st inst. publishes the following despatches received at Queenstown, and brought over by a passenger in the Arabia:

Rome, May 18.—An engagement has taken place between the Royal troops and the Garabaldians at Catafini near Palermo, in which it is reported that the Garabaldians were completely beaten, and suffered a large loss in killed and wounded.

Palermo, May 16.—In a fight at Piopho, near this city, the royal troops were repulsed. Palermo is in a state of siege. Fresh troops have arrived. More emigrants have disembarked in Sicily.

Indian Battle.—A despatch from St. Josephs, Missouri, of Friday's date, says that Major Ormsby, at the head of one hundred mounted troops, was caught in ambush by five hundred Indians, near Pyramid Lake. After the fight they were scattered in every direction, and only forty-eight had returned alive. Among the killed were Major Ormsby, and a distinguished California lawyer named Meredith.

Movements of the Japanese.—The Japanese will leave Washington on the 5th for Baltimore, where they stop a day. Thence they go to Philadelphia, Niagara, and Boston, and will arrive in New York on the 20th where they will remain until the Niagara sails on the 7th July. They have evidently become alarmed and suspicious. On Thursday some of the Japanese officers went shopping, and purchased several gold watches, half-a-dozen Yankee clocks, and a lot of coffee mills, bringing back counterfeit money in change. The watches were returned, and the money refunded.

Cattle Disease in New Jersey.—The cattle disease has appeared in New Jersey. Out of seven cattle attacked on the farm of Abraham Johnson, near Newark, four have died. Examinations show the disease to be the same as that in Massachusetts. The Agricultural Society hold a special meeting at Elizabeth, on the 6th of June, to consider the subject. The disease is supposed to have been introduced there by an animal from Massachusetts.

Explosion in a Coal Mine.—An explosion of fire-damp took place at Stanton's mines, near Wilkesbarre, on Thursday. A son of Mr. Broderick, and Harry and Miles Edwards, were ascending the shaft at the time. The force of the explosion broke the carriages, and they were precipitated to the bottom, killing them instantly. One man was also injured.

For the Arctic.—A new Arctic Expedition sailed from New London, Conn., on Tuesday last, on board of the bark George Henry, in hopes to obtain further traces of the party which went with Sir John Franklin.

The Great Eastern.—Information came by the last steamer announcing the fact that the Great Eastern will "positively" sail for this port on the 9th of June.—*Journal of Commerce*, 1st *inst.*

Death of Lady Byron.—By the last steamer came intelligence of the death of Anna Isabella, Baroness Noel Byron, widow of the late Lord Byron, of poetic fame. She died at London, on the 16th ult. in the 69th year of her age, having survived her husband a little more than 36 years.

Death of a Centenarian.—Mrs Maria Post, widow of Captain Post, an officer in the Continental army, expired on Sunday last at her residence in Passaic county, New Jersey. Deceased had reached the age of *one hundred and six years*, having been born in 1754. At the breaking out of the Revolution she married. She lived with her husband until 1847, when the latter died at the age of 97.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 4.

There is so little doing we omit table for want of room.

Bacon—We reduce our figures to 10½ to 13.

Flour—Has a downward tendency, some large sales made during the past week, at 6 85 to $7 for Family, 6 60 to 6 75 for Super, 6 35 to 6 50 for Fine, 6 10 to 6 25 for Scratched.

Cotton—Receipts light, no change. Sales mostly for manufacturing purposes.

Turpentine—We note a small advance—Virgin 2 40, yellow 2 20, hard 1 20. Spirits has declined to 36 to 37.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 2, 1860.

Turpentine, virgin 2 80 to $3, yellow 2 60, hard 1 60. Spirits 39½. Rosin, common 1 11 to 1 14. Tar 1 80. Corn 77½. Dried Apples, peeled, 2½. No other transactions. Last sale of Pale Rosin $3, No. 1 1 37½ to 2 50, No. 2 1 20. Bacon, N. C. sides 12, hams 13. Salt 80. Barrels, 2d hand Spirits 1 40—90 days. Timber, 2 rafts on Thursday at 4 50 to $5.

At New York, Cotton very dull at 11¼ for middling uplands; sales of 1500 bales on Thursday and 600 on Friday. Flour firm; Southern 5 80 to 6 25. Spirits dull; last quotations 44½ to 46. Rosin steady at 1 53½ to 1 57½. A large sale of Rio Coffee on Thursday at average 13 12-100.

We are requested to announce A. H. Sanders a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Montgomery county, at the next August Election.
May 31. 28-

If George Lewis Rogers will call at the Post Office in Fayetteville he will hear something that will interest him.

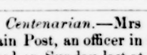
Oats at Auction.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, at the Market House, at 12 M., I will sell ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS OF OATS at Auction.
1t] JOHN H. COOK, Auc'r.

WALTON HOUSE,
Morganton, North Carolina.

THIS NEW BRICK HOTEL continues open for the reception of guests. The proprietor gives assurance that the WALTON HOUSE shall and will be kept in such a manner as to meet the approbation of the travelling public. I take this opportunity of returning my thanks for the very liberal patronage received. C. S. Brown & Co.'s Stage Office and Livery Stable is connected with the House.
C. S. BROWN, Proprietor.
Morganton, June 1. 23-1t

U. S. MAIL, WEST.



C. S. BROWN & CO.'S FOUR HORSE COACHES ARE running Daily in full connection with the trains of the Western N. C. Railroad through to Asheville via Morganton. We keep **Three Large 14 Passenger Coaches** at the Rail Road on the arrival of the Cars from the East.

Our Coaches are large and comfortable, drivers sober and gentlemanly, our teams good and sure of 5 miles an hour. At Morganton we have a Livery Stable and can furnish Coaches, Hacks, Buggies and Horses at any time and to any place in the State. One of the Proprietors can always be found on the line. Our office in Morganton is at the Walton House which is kept in as good style as any House in Western N. Carolina, and the charges are as low as any. Office in Asheville at the Eagle Hotel.

August 1st the Rail Road will be finished within 10 miles of Morganton.
C. S. BROWN & CO., Contractors.
June 1. 23-1t

For Sale.

ONE of Wood & Manny's combined MOWERS and REAPERS—unrivalled for strength and simplicity of construction—is extensively used in New York, Pennsylvania, Western States, &c.; obtained first premium at the great trial of the U. S. Agricultural Society. One of these machines may be seen in operation at the plantation of H. H. Robinson, in Bladen County, from about the 5th inst. C. H. ROBINSON & CO.
Wilmington, June 1, 1860. 23-3t

BELL & EVERETT CLUB!

There will be a meeting of the Constitutional Union Party at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Club. Come one, come all!
Fayetteville, June 4.

WHIG CONVENTION OF RICHMOND & ROBESON.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a Convention held at Floral College, on Saturday the 2d of June, of the Delegates of Richmond and Robeson, in accordance to previous notice, on motion, John Johnson was called to the Chair, and J. B. McRae and A. S. McNeill appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman very appropriately explained the object of the meeting to be, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate to represent the counties of Richmond and Robeson in the Senate of the next Legislature of the State.

On motion, Gen. ALFRED DOCKERY was unanimously nominated; and on motion of D. C. McNeill, R. McNair and H. J. McLean were appointed a Committee to inform him of his nomination. On motion, the Chairman and A. S. McNeill were added to the Committee.

After which, R. McNair, D. McNeill and John Gilchrist, having been called, responded with eloquent and patriotic speeches.

On motion of R. McNair, Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Fayetteville Observer, with the request that other papers favorable to the cause copy.

JOHN JOHNSON, Ch'n

J. B. McRAE, A. S. McNEILL, } Sec'ys.

☞ The proceedings of the Whig meeting in Robeson, held a week ago, only came to hand this morning. It is impossible to insert them to-day.

DIED,

We regret to hear, this morning, of the death of J. M. Hartman, Esq., the excellent Clerk of the County Court of Robeson, which occurred on Saturday last.

In this town, on the 31st May, JOHN TAYLOR, youngest son of John S. and Ann Eliza Banks, aged 1 year, 3 months, and 17 days.

In this county, on the 10th of May, HARDY AUGUSTUS, son of John and Caroline Williams, aged 2 years, 11 months and 10 days.

In Chester, S. C. May 19, LULA, daughter of Rev. A. G. and Mrs. C. F. Stacy, aged 1 year, 2 months and 20 days.

Near Harrisville, Montgomery, N. C. on the 16th inst., ISAAC M. HALL, aged 25 years. Also, at the same place, JESSE W. HALL, on the 26th May 1860; 20 years old,—brothers of typhoid fever.

Suddenly, on Moore's Creek, New Hanover county, May 20th, SARAH JANE FRANCES, infant daughter of H. S. and P. H. Averitt, aged 1 month and five days.

Near Magnolia, Duplin county, N. C., on the 19th inst., JOSEPH CARROLL, in the 75th year of his age.

In Bladen county, on the 23d inst., at the residence of his son John King, Mr. ALEXANDER KING, Sr., aged 92 years, 4 months and 23 days; and for 61 years a member of the Methodist E. Church.

In Springfield, Missouri, on the—of May, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of the late Col. B. Elliott, and mother of Col. H. B. Elliott, late of Randolph county, N. C., aged 75 years.

Near Navarro, Leon county, Texas, on the 15th of April, DANIEL M. SMITH, son of Alfred and Isabella Smith, of Bladen County, N. C., aged 22 years.

At a called meeting of Phœnix Lodge, No. 8, held at Masonic Hall, June 1st, 1860, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the death of JAS. B. FERGUSON, our order has to deplore the loss of a brother whose walk and conversation proclaimed him to be an upright and honest Mason; therefore, be it

Resolved, That by his high moral character, his kind and courteous manner, his zealous attachment to all, and in some instances his enthusiastic devotion to the principles and ceremonies of the craft, had endeared him to us, and that these characteristics of our brother necessarily yielded such fruits as to inspire us with the full hope and belief that he was prepared by his Master in his mind and conscience as a living stone for a place in "that building not made with hands eternal in the Heavens."

Resolved, That we most respectfully and feelingly tender to his family, our sympathy and grief in this bereavement.

Resolved, That the members of Phœnix Lodge, No. 8, wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that these resolutions be published in the town papers.
W. L. ROSE, Sec'y.

At a meeting of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, on the 31st May 1860, JAMES B. FERGUSON died,—a member of our Company, who, from youth to death, has been our comrade: a soldier, loving his Corps and possessing a soldier's pride in it as such; who by uniform attention to all his duties, whether as officer or private, commanded the respect and confidence of his fellow soldiers, and who, by his amiable disposition and kind heart, in his intercourse with us, won our esteem and affection:

Therefore Resolved, That we cherish his memory and strive to imitate his virtues and character, that our lives may be spotless as his, and our deaths as peaceful.

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted family our tenderest sympathies for the loss of one who, much to us, must have been all to them.

Resolved, That we wear the accustomed badge of mourning for his death.
WRIGHT HUSKE, Sec'y.

June 1st, 1860.

RICHMOND ACADEMY, May 26th, 1860.

At a late meeting of the Richmond Temperance and Literary Society, the following preamble and resolutions were passed, viz:

WHEREAS, The angel of death has again hovered over us, selected his victim and levelled his unerring shaft, depriving our society of a faithful adherent in the person of our brother DANIEL GRAHAM.

Resolved 1st. That we deeply deplore the loss of our brother to the society, and to the community, in whose midst his christian character shone forth blameless.

Resolved 2d. That we try to bow with submission to the decrees of Him who doeth not as man doeth, but worketh all things together for the good of those who trust and love him.

Resolved 3d. That our loss is his eternal gain, that another star has faded from our constellation, but to re-appear with glorious brilliancy in the celestial sphere above.

Resolved 4th. That we deeply sympathize with our sister, thus left alone to battle with the storms of life, but she sorrows not as those without hope, for our departed brother was ready and willing to be transplanted to that world where the weary are at rest, and where he would see his much loved Redeemer face to face.

Resolved 5th. That we wear the usual badge of mourning.

Resolved 6th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Fayetteville Observer for publication, and to the family of the deceased.
S. McL. LIVINGSTON, D. W. LIVINGSTON, D. JOHNSON, } Committee.

A NEW FEATURE.

WE HAVE RECENTLY added to our Stock a choice lot of

PERFUMERIES.

Lubin's Sup'r French Extracts,
"Eau De Larande,"
"Monpelas,"
"Lustroline Regeneratrice,"
"Eau Tonique,"
"Spanish Lustral,"
"Pomade Onctueuse,"
"Macassar Oil,"
Shaving Compounds,
Shaving Creams,
Shaving Soaps,
Toilet Soaps, &c. &c.

All of which are genuine articles and sold at VERY LOW PRICES, at
O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S
Clothing & Furnishing Store,
21 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
June 2. 23-3t

Dental Notice.

R. SCOTT will be absent until June 10.
June 4. 23

Cross Creek Co's Yarns.

THE undersigned is Agent for the sale of the above celebrated Yarns, which have given such general satisfaction for years past.

Merchants and others wanting our Yarns will please send on their orders and have them filled on as favorable terms as heretofore.
JOHN SHAW, Ag't C. C. Man. Co.
June 4, 1860. 28tf
Weekly Town papers copy two months.

FARMER'S HALL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF THE
Parker Family.
Monday, 4th June 1860.
Somebody Else.
SINGING.
Young Widows.
DANCING.
SMITH AND BROWN.
J. PERRY, Agent.
June 4. 1t

Law Notice.

THE subscriber having retired from the Bench, with purpose to devote himself to the practice of the Law, will attend hereafter the counties of Cumberland, Robeson and Bladen, at all the Courts, and the Superior Courts of Richmond, Harnett and Sampson.
J. G. SHEPHERD.
June 4, 1860. 28tf
Town papers copy four weeks.

Shakers and Scoops, White and colored, just received at GEORGE BRANDT'S.
June 4. 1t 14 Hay St.

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.
JAMES D. McIVER, A. B. Principal.
NEXT Session will begin on Tuesday, 10th July.
Carthage, May 10th 1860. 23-4t

EDINBORO' ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will open July 9th, 1860. Board, $7 per month, as last session. Tuition also the same, varying from $6 to $15, and charged from time of entering, unless in case of protracted sickness.

Our new buildings are now nearly completed, and we are prepared to accommodate 75 or 100 Students. Our Teachers are men of excellent education and experience in teaching, so that we are prepared to offer superior advantages to young Ladies and Gentlemen, preparing themselves for College, or for Teachers.

For board or farther particulars, address Rev. P. H. SCOVELL, Edinboro', N. C.
E. G. L. BARRINGER.
Sec'y B'd Trus.
May 30. 23-6t

MOUNT VERNON MALE AND FEMALE
SEMINARY.

THE ELEVENTH SESSION of this School will open on the Second Monday in July next. This Seminary is pleasantly situated at the Mount Vernon Springs, in Chatham Co., N. C. Board in the neighborhood at from $5 to $7, and in the family of the Principal at $8, exclusive of lights. Tuition from $5 to $15 per session of 20 weeks, in the English branches; $5 extra for Latin, Greek or French. Music $20, with use of instruments. Painting $10. Embroidery $5. Half board and tuition paid in advance. Students should have every article of clothing marked.
ELD. THOS. S. YARBRO, Principal.
Assistant.
Miss PATTIE YARBRO, Music.

Visiters can find entertainment at the Springs at $1 per day, or $20 per month.
Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C.,
May 29, 1860. 23-4t*pd

EDGEWORTH
FEMALE SEMINARY, GREENSBORO', N. C.

THIS Institution has been in successful operation for twenty years, and for the last nine under its present principal.

The course of instruction is designed to afford to Southern parents an institution in which can be secured every advantage afforded by the very best Female Seminaries in the country. The liberal patronage we have received, whilst it has enabled us to offer superior facilities for the acquisition of a thorough education, encourages us also to hope that our efforts are appreciated, and that soon all our Southern girls will receive a complete education within our own limits.

The Faculty consists of Seven Gentlemen and four Ladies, selected with strict reference to experience, ability and aptness to teach. The Institution is amply provided with apparatus for the illustration of all the departments of Science embraced in the course of instruction.

The next session will commence August 1st 1860.

For Catalogues containing full particulars of terms &c., apply to RICHARD STERLING.
June 1. 23-10t*pd

WANTED.

A SITUATION as Teacher by a young man of three years experience, who has received his education at one of the best Classical Schools in the South and who designs to follow teaching as a profession.
Address immediately, stating full particulars,
ALPHA.
Carthage, N. C. 23-9t*pd
Reference, W. J. Bingham & Sons, Oaks, Orange Co., N. C.

DEEP RIVER LAND FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Court of Equity for Moore County, I shall offer for sale, at the late residence of James W. England, on Thursday the 21st day of June next, **Three Tracts of Land,** on the North side of Deep River, in said County. The first tract is that known as the Ambrose Brewer land, containing **118 Acres;** the second, the tract on which the said James W. England formerly lived, containing **150 Acres;** the third, the James Dyer track, containing **200 Acres.** The three said tracts form a contiguous body bounded on the East, South and West principally by Deep River and the lands descended to the heirs of the late Bryant Boroughs, and on the North by the old James Brady land, the lands of J. J. Martindale and others.

Terms, Six months credit, bond and security.
S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E
By C. DOWD, Deputy.
May 30 23-*6t

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 1st of May 1860, as a runaway, a negro who says he is free, that his name is HENDERSON SEARS, and that he is from Davidson County, and was bound to David Hunt. He is about 26 years old, 6 ft. high, and weighs about 180 lbs.; had on when taken up a hickory shirt, black Cas. pants, and black round coat. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
G. L. McKAY, Jailer.
June 4, 1860. 28tf

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed as runaways, on the 30th of May 1860, to the Jail of Cumberland County, two Negroes, PHIL and JERRY, who say they belong to Thos. J. Stokes of Franklin County. Phil is about 45 years old, 6 ft 2 inches high, weighs about 170 lbs.

Jerry is about 25 years old, 5 ft. 6 inches high and weighs about 135 lbs. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.
G. L. McKAY, Jailer.
June 4, 1860. 28tf

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed, as runaways, on the 30th May 1860, to the Jail of Cumberland County, two negroes, EDWARD and GABRIEL, who say they belong to Peter Foster, of Martin County. Edward is about 40 years old, 5 ft. 8 inches high, weighs about 145 lbs. Gabriel is about 43 years old, 5 ft. 7 inches high, weighs about 145 lbs.; had on when taken up light kersey coat and pants. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.
G. L. McKAY, Jailer.
June 4, 1860. 28tf
Raleigh Standard copy all tf.

PURE WHITE LEAD,

LINSEED OIL, and PAINTS and BRUSHES of all kinds, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Tooth Brushes, Toilet Soap.

SPONGES, French and English Perfumery, Combs, &c., for sale by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

LIME!

50 CASKS, in good order. For sale by
PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
May 8. 14-1stf

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,

T. WADDILL, PROPRIETOR.

THIS, the most commodious Hotel in North Carolina, fronting 300 feet on Hay and Donaldson Streets, located in the centre of the business portion of the town, and surrounded by all the Banking Houses, Wholesale Merchants and principal Produce Dealers.

☞ Business men will find the Hotel a convenient and comfortable house.

All the Stages arrive and depart from this Hotel.

Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1858. 51-

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

A FEW DOORS NORTH OF THE MARKET HOUSE.

OWING to the extensive increase of patronage to this House, during the year, I have extended my facilities by the addition of a number of comfortable sleeping rooms, with other important improvements, which will add materially to the comfort and convenience of those favoring me with their patronage.

To those who have been my kind friends and customers for the past six years, I tender my most sincere thanks, at the same time respectfully soliciting a continuance of their patronage, and also the patronage of a large number of new patrons.

I have good Stables and a No. 1 Ostler.

P. SHEMWELL.

Jan'y 16, 1860 84-

NORTH CAROLINA WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

WILL BE OPEN for visitors the 1st of June. They are situated near the present terminus of the Western N. C. Rail Road, not an hour's ride by superior Omnibuses and Stages.

The Proprietor has procured the services of

THOMPSON TYLER

as Manager, whose experience at the various fashionable watering places of Virginia, added to his commanding appearance and gentlemanly bearing, insures good order and good fare.

The very *best* BALL ROOM LEADER and BLACK BAND of MUSICIANS that the city of Richmond, Virginia, affords, have been procured.

Riding Vehicles and Horses, BILLIARD SALOONS and BOWLING ALLEYS, are at the command of visitors.

The country is elevated and healthy; the scenery beautiful and roads most excellent, and the pleasure grounds extensive.

There is no water better than that afforded by the North Carolina WHITE SULPHUR.

The patronage of the Carolinas is confidently relied on to repay the Proprietor for the expensive outlay he has made to fit up a watering place suited to their wants. And he promises that no pains shall be spared by himself or his gentlemanly assistant, to render all who may visit him, pleasant and comfortable.

H. L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR.

May 14, 1860. 18-tf

THE SEA SIDE.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has again opened his House at Wrightsville, and is prepared to accommodate all who wish to enjoy the benefits and pleasures of the Sea Shore.

R. H. GRANT.

May 11. 18-1m

NEAREST AND QUICKEST

ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!

HOLMES & ROBINSON'S

OUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE, VIA WARSAW,

IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.

The traveling public who would study their comfort and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.

☞ THROUGH TICKETS TO WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.

Aug 5, 1859. 33-1y

MOTHERS

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of

DR. EATON'S

INFANTILE CORDIAL,

and why? because it *never fails to afford instantaneous relief* when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and *one trial alone* will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE

of *any* kind, and therefore relieves by *removing the sufferings* of your child, instead of by *deadening its sensibilities*. For this reason, it commends itself as the *only reliable* preparation now known for **Children Teething Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Griping in the Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Wind, Cold in the Head,** and **Croup,** also, for *softening the gums, reducing inflammation, regulating the Bowels, and relieving pain*, it has *no equal*—being an *anti-spasmodic* it is used with *unfailing success* in all cases of **Convulsion or other Fits.** *As you value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which all other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed, take none but* **Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial;** this you can *rely* upon. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Price, 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by

CHURCH & DUPONT,

No. 409 Broadway, New York.

BLOOD FOOD

Healthy human Blood upon being

ANALYZED

always presents us with the same essential elements, and gives of course the **True Standard.** Analyze the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, &c. and we find in every *instance* certain *deficiencies* in the red globules of Blood. *Supply* these deficiencies, and you are made well. The **Blood Food** is founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success. There are

FIVE PREPARATIONS

adapted to deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For **Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,** or any affection whatever of the **Throat** or **Lungs** inducing **Consumption,** use No. 1, which is also the No. for **Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite,** and for all **Chronic Complaints** arising from **Over-use, General Debility,** and **Nervous Prostration.** No. 2, for **Liver Complaints.** No. 3, for **Dyspepsia.** *Being already prepared for absorption* it is **Taken by Drops** and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you *gain* you *retain*. The No. 4 is for **Female Irregularities, Hysteria, Weakness, &c.** See special directions for this. For **Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney,** and **Bladder Complaints,** take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the **Blood Food** $1 per bottle.

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT,

No. 409 Broadway, New York.

And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.

Nov 11, 1859 66-1y

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit.

By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.

Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept 10, 1859 48-1ypd

FRESH FRUITS!

25 BOXES ORANGES.
15 do LEMONS.
200 do Fine FIGS.

New York Apples, Cooking Prunes, and large Stock of Confectionaries, at Hotel Building, No. 40.

J. R. LEE.

April 30, 1860. 18-tf

"Squire, what is the meaning of such a crowd in front of Woodward's?"

"He has just received his SPRING STOCK, and I suppose they are there making their selections!"

THIS season the style of Coats is Double and Single BREASTED, with Large Sleeves; PANTS, LARGE LEGS; Vest Double and Single Breasted.

My Stock is now complete and ready for inspection by all those who may wish well made and neat fitting garments. Call and make your selections before the Stock is picked over.

CATALOGUE OF DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

Black Cloth Coats, Single and Double Breasted.
Silk Mixture Suits.
Cassimere Suits.
French Dr. d'Ete, Imitation Dr. d'Ete.
Black Alpacca Frocks and Sacks.
Tweeds in Suits.
Cottonade in Suits.
Linen Frocks and Sacks.
Linen Dusters, five different varieties.
Black Beeskin Pants.
Extra supply of Fancy Cassimeres.
Drap d'Ete, French Ribbed.
White Drilling.
Navy Duck and Marseilles.
A supply of Youth's Cassimere Suits.
Also, pants for Boys from 7 to 14 years old, VESTS of every style and varieties for the Season.

Special attention is called to a NEW STYLE SHIRT never introduced in this Market before this season. Extra supply of Gauze Flannel and Merino finish Under Shirts. A large supply of Fancy Neck Ties, Collars, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Trunks, Valises & Carpet Bags.

All the above goods will be Sold low for Cash, or on time to all those who pay their Bills when presented.

P. S. Don't forget that my FRENCH TAILOR is ready to make up at any time Clothing for any Gentlemen who wish to have them made to order. Call at any time at the ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE and leave your measure and your orders will be filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

☞ Market Square, Two Doors below Hinsdale's Drug Store.

A. J. WOODWARD.

April 9, 1860. 7-2m

Star Polish of the South!

MANUFACTURED BY FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A. J. WOODWARD,

That Polish! How it Shines. Many of you recollect nine years ago that I travelled through North Carolina and a portion of South Carolina for the purpose of introducing this Polish. As time elapsed I found that it would mould. I have succeeded in making it perfect and will warrant it to give satisfaction. It can be had at retail for 10 cents per box or at wholesale for sixty cents per dozen. Dealers will forward their orders two weeks previous to the time they wish them filled.

May 5, 1860. 15-1y

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,

COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,

AT

Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.

Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile: from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melanceotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.

Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

Bank of Clarendon at Fayetteville,
MAY 17, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House on Thursday the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

J. W. SANDFORD, Cashier.

May 17. 18-tm

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 1st of March last, a negro man named JACK; and on the 12th of May inst. two negro men name1 JESS and JOE.

Jack is black, low built, rump shouldered, and full pop-eyed. He has passed himself off as free, calling himself Henry Hayes. I suppose some white person has assisted him.

Jess is light colored, rather yellow, very well built, low and chunky; when he left had moustache, wore blue clothing, though he carried some dark ones with him. He is about 26 or 28 years of age, and can read. I bought him in Richmond, Virginia, seven years ago.

Joe is also light colored, rather yellow, very tall, straight, and slim; has a scar on one or both of his feet, occasioned by an axe; wore a brown yarn coat with black velvet collar. He is about 23 or 24 years of age.

I will give the above reward for their delivery to me, or confinement in any jail so that I get them again, or $25 for either of them.

LOTT RICH.

Near Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., May 15. 18-4wpd

$100 Reward.

RAN AWAY from Messrs. J. & N. A. Cameron, of Cumberland County, first of last June, my negro man SOUTHWELL, or SOUTHEY, (as usually called.) Said negro is thick set, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a dark brown color, has small eyes, and a downcast look. He has been hired for several years in Cumberland County, as a Turpentine hand. I will give the above reward, if taken out of the State—$50 for his imprisonment in any jail in this State, or $25 for information that may lead to his recovery.

J. B. LITTLEJOHN.

Louisburg, N. C., Feb'y 4. 89tf

"WE refer our readers to the advertisement o. Messrs. CHURCH & DUPONT, No. 409 Broadway, New York. The 'Blood Food,' is one of the greatest medicines of the age, and is rapidly driving out of the market all the quack postrums of modern times. Its efficacy is so great, and its superiority so justly acknowledged, that it is found difficult to supply the immense and increasing demand for the article. Dr. Eaton's celebrated 'Infantile Cordial,' is a medicine prepared by a regular physician of eminence in his profession, and one who has devoted his life to the peculiar phases of Infantile diseases. It is no humbug, but a medicine which commends itself to those only who can appreciate it."—*Apalachicola, Flor. Times.*

☞ *See advertisement.*

March 24. 8-

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

SPERM, Refined, Lard, Linseed and Tanners' OIL White Lead; Burning Fluid; Putty; Window Glass and Sash of all sizes.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of POND'S PAIN DESTROYER.

For sale by JAMES MARTINE.

Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

New Spring Goods.

ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

HAS received in part, and is daily receiving, a large and desirable stock of

SPRING GOODS,

Embracing all the newest styles of Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls, Lace Points, Mantillas, Embroideries, &c.

—ALSO—

—A fine assortment of—

Gentlemen's Summer Goods, and Ready-Made Clothing, Bonnets and Millinery Goods of all kinds.

March 15. 900tf

Please Call and See!

WE have been receiving by the latest arrivals a handsome assortment of

SPRING STYLES,

consisting of French BONNETS of every material, a great variety of

Miss's Flats; Infants' Caps; Large Bonnets suitable for old Ladies; French Flower Ruches and Ribbons; a variety of new Dress Goods—Organdies, Anglais Robes, Blk Lace Points, Berage Mantillas, Linen check Dusters, Parasols, and a first rate article of Hoop Skirts,

And a great variety of articles too tedious to mention. We shall be glad to see our patrons, and those who will favor us with their orders shall have them promptly attended to. We hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

I. & H. DODD.

April 11. 8-2m

GUANO! GUANO!!

A FRESH SUPPLY just received.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS

April 16. 9-tf

NEVER GIVE UP THE SHIP.

SETTLED FOR LIFE AND NO HOUSE RENT TO PAY.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he is now receiving his

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

All of which he offers to sell VERY LOW FOR CASH or country produce.

He pledges himself to sell Goods as low as can be bought in Fayetteville at the regular retail prices, freight added, at my Stores at Chalk Level and Averasboro'.

"To prove the pudding chew the bag."

So come and see.

A. H. DEWAR.

N. B. I will pay Cash for Corn and Wheat, delivered at my Mills, formerly Douglas's.

D. H. DEWAR.

April 14. 9*tf

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS

DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.

Dec. 16, 1859. 76*1y

D. W. EVANS & CO.,

No. 677 BROADWAY, New York,

THE PIONEER GIFT BOOK STORE,

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED

GIFT BOOK HOUSE.

A GIFT WITH EVERY BOOK;

Worth from 50 cents, to $100,00.

BOOKS.

By constant additions to our stock we have collected the largest and most varied selection of Books ever offered by any publishing house in the country, all of which are fresh from the publishers' hands, and are warranted perfect in every form

A CATALOGUE, which for perfection of arrangement, careful selection, and classification of Ancient and Modern Literature, has never been equalled, and has been copied and imitated by compilers of Catalogues throughout the country, is now remodeled and improved, and will be mailed free to any address on application.

Send for a Catalogue.

It will be mailed free to any address, and will prove an invaluable assistant in the formation of a library, or the selection of useful and entertaining reading.

GIFTS:

The limitless varieties of Gifts distributed, and their really intrinsic value will commend them to all lovers of good taste. By buying in large quantities, and for cash, we are enabled to apportion a greater value to our patrons than others, as one trial will convince those who wish to test the strength of our inducements.

DISPATCH.

Those who regard a prompt reply to their orders will be sure and send us their patronage, as the central location of New York City, with its many diverging means of transportation, give us unrivalled advantages in forwarding to the most distant points. The business arrangements of our Establishment have been so thoroughly perfected, that orders received by the evening mail, the next morning are on their way to their destination, and no orders are delayed over twenty-four hours from the time of their reception.

SAFETY.

We take the risk of all loss through the mail, if the directions are followed as in Catalogue, which is not done by other Gift Book Houses. Money sent in the form of draft payable to our order, or letters enclosing funds, if registered according to law, are insured a safe return.

AGENTS.

Book Agents, and those desiring to become so, should examine our terms, as ten books can be sold, in the same time that one may be disposed of in the regular way, through the inducements given by us to the purchaser.

☞ We pay the most liberal commissions to Agents.

☞ We keep the most varied and extensive stock of Books and Gifts, and gratuitously circulate the most complete and best classified catalogue in the country.

☞ We guarantee perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

How to send for Books.

Orders of Five Books and upwards, should be sent by express, if possible, as it is cheaper and safer than by mail.

Money, if possible, should be sent in form of Drafts, as payment can be stopped if lost through the mail.

Letters enclosing Money may be sent at our risk, provided they are registered according to law. These precautions are simple, and within the reach of all, assuring the safe transmittance of Books.

☞ In ordering books, the title, in black letters only, should be used. The writing should be plain, and the name, Post Office, County and State should be distinct to avoid mistake.

Send for a Catalogue.

Direct all communications to D. W. EVANS & CO.

677 BROADWAY, New York.

April 9, 1860. 7-*3m

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE.

WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY.

NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,

JUNIPER BUCKETS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

HOE HANDLES;

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF

ORNAMENTAL FENCING.

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Scroll-splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing or Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

SPRING BEDS.

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use; recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them for Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years past a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 11*tf

Threshing Machines.

THE SUBSCRIBER is still Agent for the sale of the celebrated and much admired combined improved

Thresher and Winnower,

manufactured by Wheeler, Melick & Co., Albany, N. Y.

These Machines will thresh and clean from 150 to 250 bushels wheat per day, with less work and less waste than any other machines known in North Carolina.

PRICES AT THE SHOP, viz:

Railway Chain Horse Power,	$120
Lever, (superior,)	100
Improved Combined Thresher and Winnower,	125

Terms cash, or approved note on interest.

Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale.

Delivered in Fayetteville or at any Railroad Depot at the above prices—charges and transportation only to be added.

Address,

J. B. TROY, Troy's Store.
W. C. TROY, Fayetteville.

Feb'y 25, 1860. 95*4m

ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE,

Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,

Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES, MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.

Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.

Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.

☞ Terms, six months credit.

J. H. FARRAR.

Haywood, N. C., May 4. 15*1yr

$5000.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and will continue to make Extra Thick SPIRIT BARRELS, made expressly for shipping, by workmen of five years experience, every Barrel warranted, at his Shop 2½ miles above the Clarendon Bridge, East side of the river, directly on the river road, where they can be had very low for Cash. Sample barrels can be seen at Messrs. Goldston & Fuller's, South-side Hay street, where all orders will be promptly filled. Also, Messrs. Page & Surles, near the market, are Agents.

K. M. WILLIAMSON.

May 7. 15*1m

TAKEN UP

BY JOHN BAKER, living twenty-two miles East of Carthage, near Rollins' Store, one mare—description as follows: One sorrel mare, supposed to be seven or eight years old, with some white in the face, and a white spot on the right hind foot. No other particular marks. The aforesaid mare has been viewed and appraised at Eighty Dollars. Taken up the 11th inst., in the lower end of Moore county.

JOHN D. DOWD, Ranger.

Moore county, May 17, 1860. 19*3tpd

Robeson County Superior Court.

WHEREAS, at Spring Term A. D. 1860, the Hon. J. G. SHEPHERD, Judge, presiding:—It is ordered that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law and Equity for Robeson County, be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday of July next. All persons having business unsettled in the said Superior Court, are hereby notified to attend at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday of July next, as aforesaid.

Witness, Alex. McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, this the 15th day of May, A. D. 1860.

A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

May 17, 1860. 19*3w

T. M. SMITH. JOHN MCLAURIN.

SMITH & McLAURIN,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour and Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.

Nov 7, 1859. 64*1y

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

MOORE AND MONTGOMERY.

We are authorised and requested to announce Gen. WILLIS D. DOWD as a Candidate to represent the Senatorial District of Moore and Montgomery in the next Legislature of N. C.

April 30. 13tf

W. S. NORMENT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Lumberton, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.

June 27, 1859. 28-*1y

E. TURLINGTON,

INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

April 2, 1860. 5*1ypd

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1860.

J. G. Pinnix v. Hiram Allen.

Original Attachment.

THIS case coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to plead or replevy, or Judgment final will be entered against him for the debt, interest and cost.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of said Court, at office in Troy, on the first Monday of April 1860.

Issued 12th day of May 1860.

JOHN McLENNAN, Clk.

May 17, 1860. 19*6wpd

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, finished, THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways and Buggies,

ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VEHICLES finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1859. 89-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogony and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at New York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45tf

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1860 84-

THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOW in the tenth year of successful operation, with growing capital and firmer hold upon public confidence, continues to insure the lives of all healthy persons from 14 to 60 years of age, for one year, for seven years, and for life—all life members sharing in the profits.

All slaves from 10 to 60 years of age are insured for one year or for five years for two-thirds their value.

All losses are punctually paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

For further information the public is referred to Agents of the Company in all parts of the State, and to

R. H. BATTLE, Secretary, Raleigh.
E. J. HALE, Agent at
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 1859.

Hardware, Cutlery,

SADDLERY, &c.

JAMES MARTINE is now receiving a large and general assortment of every thing in the above line.

—ALSO—

A prime article of Rio, Laguira and Java COFFEE Crushed and Brown SUGAR; Sugar House SIRUP and MOLASSES.

All of which is offered on as good terms as can be had in this market.

Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

STOVES, SHEET IRON, TIN-WARE, &c.

ON HAND, a large assortment of Box and Cooking Stoves; Tin-ware; Sheet-Iron; Lead Pipe. Also

The "Old Dominion Coffee Pot."

For sale by JAMES MARTINE.

Nov'r 24. 66tf

A CARD.

A WORD TO MY OLD FRIENDS—

THOSE persons for whom I have been attending to Banking business for years:—I am still willing to serve you with the same promptness that I have always done; and to others that may want discounts, Pension business, &c., &c I offer my services, with a promise of strict attention. JAS. G. COOK.

June 27, 1859. 26tf

Roofing and Guttering,

Done at short notice, by

C. W. ANDREWS,

MARKET SQUARE.

Oct'r 4 55-

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

NEW STOCK

OF

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

We are just receiving our new stock of

Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books; School Books; Blank Books; Writing Papers; Envelopes, &c.

Oct. 6, 1859. E. J. HALE & SON

NOTICE.

THE undersigned subscriber, having been appointed by the County Court of Moore county, N. C. Commissioner to sell the remaining

Slaves, (fifteen in number,

belonging to the estate of the late Dr. CHARLES CHALMERS, dec'd., will accordingly expose the said Slaves for sale at the Court House in the town of Carthage, Moore county, N. C., on Wednesday, the 20th day of June next. Among the said Negroes are valuable cooks, house girls and boys, and good field hands, all young and very likely.

The terms will be ninety days credit, the purchasers to give bonds with approved security.

B. C. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.

May 18, 1860. 21-5t*pd

SPIRIT BARRELS.

A GOOD ARTICLE can be found at Messrs. Pemberton & Sloan's, Col. C. E. Leete's, P. Taylor's, and A. Holmes's.

See the Barrels and learn the price.

J. M. BEASLEY.

May 22. 21*tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to purchase a number of young NEGROES, for which they are willing to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property to dispose of would do well to call on them or address them at Red Springs, N. C.

H. & A. McNEILL.

Red Springs, March 29, 1860. 27-*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1860.

Aaron B. Sanders vs Hiram Allen, Admr. of Reuben Reynolds.

Petition to remove an Administrator.

ON motion, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the said petition will be held ex parte as to him.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Troy, on the first Monday of April, A. D. 1860.

21*6w] JOHN McLENNAN, Clerk

MRS. WINSLOW.

AN experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed* in a single instance to effect a cure. When timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we recommend. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skilful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of dysentery and diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not delay your sufferings, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Feb'y 3, 1860 89-1y*eo

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Dry Goods Merchants.

80 & 82 Chambers st., N. Y.

Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly in new and beautiful patterns, the

WAMSUTTA PRINTS,

ALSO THE

AMOSKEAG,

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to.

Feb'y 2, 1860. 89*1Y

An Agency for the Sale of WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.

ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of the above unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (and no other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufacture. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtemps, besides the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few out of Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Salem Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Campbell, Salisbury, &c.

In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., E. D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturers. Every instrument has the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.

One thing we wish distinctly understood, ☞ They have never failed to secure the HIGHEST PREMIUMS, whenever brought in competition with others!

Pianos now in store, just received, and can be delivered immediately, by GEO. H. KELLEY.

Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co.

July 23, 1859. 34*1y

State of North Carolina.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1860.

Thomas C. Haltom v. Hiram Allen.

Original Attachment.

THIS case coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to plead or replevy, or Judgment final will be entered against him for the debt, interest and cost.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Troy, on the first Monday of April 1860.

Issued 12th day of May 1860.

JOHN McLENNAN, Clk.

May 17, 1860. 19*6wpd

State of North Carolina.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1860.

Nathaniel Knight v. Hiram Allen.

Original Attachment.

THIS case coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to plead or replevy, or Judgment final will be entered against him for the debt, interest and cost.

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